The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

List of Standing Committees Announced in the Senate.

Bills Preparing in Both Houses for the Abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Cuban Question Considered in the House Foreign Relations Committee.

What Is Being Done by the President-Makers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Republican Senate Caucus, after about one hour's session, reported the standing committees to-day, with but few changes from the way in which they were arranged last spring. The Caucus Committee was [illegible] in many respects, and at least two of its members earnestly desired that Sumner should be restored to his old place at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, by reason of his special fitness for the place, and because of the existing dissensions in the Republican party might be put in the way of [illegible]; but it seems that there were other considerations than those peculiar to the situation. So far as the President was concerned, he indicated that he had no objection; Secretary Fish required to be pacified, and [illegible] that this official would probably [illegible] for some time yet, and owing to the foreign complication, which required harmony between the head of the State Department and the Foreign Relations Committee, Sumner was sacrificed, for the present at least, to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Committee made its report to-day to the caucus. Sumner's name was not even mentioned, and the report was accepted without debate.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Some Senators, so far as they will express themselves on this point, seem to be generally in favor of a passive policy. Several Democratic Senators from Illinois and Indiana [illegible] made up with the names of Greeley [illegible] Southern Democrats, however, [illegible] with this arrangement, and think a [illegible] ticket is absolutely necessary it [illegible] better to reverse the names. [illegible] immense amount of this [illegible] making going on here, without co-operation or system. [illegible] purpose to hold a caucus, either [illegible] after the recess, in order to discuss the situation, and agree upon some programme for the approaching Presidential campaign. Independent Republican Senators [illegible] Sumner, Trumbull, Tipton, Fenton [illegible] deny the truth of all stories which [illegible] represent them as being candidates or as [illegible] the Presidential succession. In [illegible] it may be stated that Trumbull [illegible] the purported interview now going the rounds of the papers wherein he is represented as favoring a movement to defeat [illegible] and the Senator claims that he does not believe in [illegible] whose opinions are so freely [illegible] Republicans.

TERRITORIAL BILL.

[illegible] introduced in the House to-day, [illegible] right of appeal to the Supreme [illegible] cases arising in the Territories [illegible] relating to the prosecution now being [illegible] against the Mormons. It was referred to the Committee on Territories and owing to [illegible] of that committee, will [illegible] reported on favorably. The president [illegible] Committee, Taft, was appointed [illegible] of the Territorial delegation.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

[illegible] to-day, the Committee on Foreign Affairs [illegible] general discussion upon the [illegible] particularly upon the resolution [illegible] been prepared at the State Department [illegible] provides of the Constitution, for carrying into effect [illegible] in foreign countries from dealing [illegible] The committee instructed General [illegible] a resolution to the House, and [illegible] passage.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

[illegible] Mr. Sumner gave notice to-day [illegible] introduce, to reduce the rate of [illegible] and limit some articles specified [illegible] and also to abolish the [illegible] Bureau, somewhat anticipates [illegible] of the Senate Finance Committee [illegible] population has already been distributed [illegible] Ways and Means Committee have [illegible] but it is understood that [illegible] are preparing bills to this effect.

THE CENSUS.

[illegible] will ask Congress for [illegible] current fiscal year [illegible] work of the census. Of this [illegible] is wanted to pay Marshals and [illegible] expenses of the census to [illegible] The eighth census costs $1,[illegible] [illegible] the increase and work [illegible] present census is much the [illegible]

[illegible] DEMANDED.

[illegible] of the House is drafting [illegible] into the subject of defalcations [illegible] by those entrusted with [illegible] will call for a sum total of the [illegible] to the government through [illegible] the present administration.

[illegible] FRAUD INVESTIGATION

[illegible] with great vigor in the Interior [illegible]

WILL NOT ACCEPT.

[illegible] will not accept the caucus [illegible] Chairmanship of the Committee [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

[illegible] Dec. 7.—The following nominations [illegible] the Senate: John W. Douglass, [illegible] of Internal Revenue; Wm. Mc[illegible] Attorney General; Daniel B. [illegible] Associate Justice of the Supreme [illegible] Mexico; James Neville, United [illegible] for Nebraska; William [illegible] States Marshal for the Middle [illegible]; J. W. Fisher, Chief Justice [illegible] Court of Wyoming; Edward R. [illegible] Southern District of Illinois; [illegible] United States Attorney for Utah; [illegible] Attorney for the Eastern District [illegible]; Horace H. Harrison, Attorney [illegible] District of Tennessee.

[illegible] Postmasters—[illegible] Harkins, Rochester, Minn.; [illegible] Reach, O.; J. M. Lewis, Barnesville, [illegible] Cadiz, O.; Hiram Rose, Norwalk [illegible] Wallace, Battle Creek, Mich.; [illegible] Mich.; Clinton Spencer, [illegible]

ON THE TREASURY.

[illegible] of Marden's defalcation has [illegible] to a large amount, in the [illegible]. The books show that by [illegible] at various periods within [illegible] $40,000 has been stolen from [illegible] the cash room of the Treasury [illegible] being Marden, whose [illegible] already been alluded to, [illegible] teller. The detection [illegible] the discovery of Johnson's guilt. [illegible] to have been dealing in gold [illegible] lost heavily for some time. [illegible] been no collusion between [illegible] knew of the crime of the [illegible] been discharged from the department [illegible]

NEW CONSULS.

[illegible] Carl Adolfe Gott[illegible] Consul to the German Empire at [illegible]; Consul of Austria [illegible] Charles A. G. Adel, [illegible] at Cincinnati; [illegible] Her Britannic [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

[illegible] presented a petition from colored [illegible] for the supplementary Civil Rights bill, [illegible]

[illegible] were presented, among which [illegible] Wilson, from wounded [illegible] asking for modification [illegible]

BILLS.

[illegible] Bureau of Internal Revenue [illegible] a bill to abolish [illegible] of Internal Revenue.

[illegible] for the arrest of remnant [illegible] South Carolina was called [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. CARPENTER saying [illegible] connected with the [illegible] jurisdiction of [illegible] anybody for [illegible] of the press.

[illegible] were appointed [illegible] executive session.

NEW BILLS.

[illegible] regulating the pay of [illegible] executive departments. [illegible] of a postal telegraph. [illegible]

STANDING COMMITTEES.

[illegible] the following is the committee elected [illegible]

[illegible] Chairman; Morton, [illegible] Chairman; Harlan, [illegible]

Manufactures—Hamlin, Chairman; Robertson, Sprague, Gilbert, and Johnson.
Agriculture—Morton, Chairman; Frelinghuysen, Robertson, Lewis, and Davis of West Virginia.
Military Affairs—Wilson, Chairman; Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West, and Blair.
Naval Affairs—Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Nye, Osborne, Ferry, of Mich., and Alcorn, of Miss.
Judiciary—Trumbull, Chairman; Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool, and Thurman.
Post Offices and Post Roads—Ramsey, Chairman; Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Hamlin, Ferry, of Mich., Kelley.
Public Lands—Pomeroy, Chairman; Tipton, Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Logan, Casserly.
Private Land Claims—Davis, of Ky., Chairman; Ferry, of Conn., Caldwell, Bayard, Blair.
Indian Affairs—Harlan, Chairman; Corbett, Buckingham, Frelinghuysen, Wilson, Caldwell, Davis of Ky.
Pensions—Edmunds, Chairman; Tipton, Pratt, Brownlow, Hamilton of Texas, Logan, Saulsbury.
Revolutionary Claims—Poole, Chairman; Brownlow, Corbett, Hill, Davis of W. Va.
Claims—Howe, Chairman; Scott, Pratt, Stewart, Boreman, Davis of W. Va.
District of Columbia—Patterson, Chairman; Sumner, Lewis, Spencer, Sawyer, Hitchcock, Vickers.
Patents—Ferry, of Conn., Chairman; Carpenter, Morrill, of Me., Windom, Hamilton, of Md.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill, of Vt., Chairman; Trumbull, Cole, Sumner, Stockton.
Territories—Nye, Chairman; Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, and Cooper.
Pacific Railroads—Stewart, Chairman; Ramsey, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Cooper, Ferry of Mich., and Kelly.
Mines and Mining—Rice, Chairman; Chandler, Flanagan, Tipton, Caldwell, Alcorn, Saulsbury.
Revision of the Laws of the United States—Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Stewart, Wright, and Hamilton, of Md.
Education and Labor—Sawyer, Chairman; Morrill, of Vt.; Flanagan, Patterson, and Johnson.
To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Fenton, Chairman; Wilson and Saulsbury.
Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Howe and Casserly.
Library—Morrill, of Maine, Chairman; Howe and Sherman.
Engrossed Bills—Buckingham, Chairman; Clayton and Davis, of West Virginia.
Enrolled Bills—Carpenter, Chairman; Lewis, and Kelly.
Select Committee on Revision of Rules—Pomeroy, Chairman; Edmunds, and Bayard.
Removal of Political Disabilities—Robertson, Chairman; Boreman, Ames, Hamilton, of Texas, Vickers, Clayton, and Stevenson.
On Levees of the Mississippi—Kellogg, Chairman; Trumbull, Schurz, Alcorn, and Blair.
Alleged Outrages in the Southern States—Scott, Chairman; Chandler, Rice, Pool, Pratt, Bayard, and Blair.

ADJOURNMENT.

After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POSTAL BILL.

Various bills were introduced and referred; after which the House took up the bill codifying the Postal laws, but, before the reading of the bill was concluded, the morning hour expired, when House adjourned to Monday.

NEW YORK.

Statistics Showing What Tammany Has Done for New York City.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Great dulness characterized the financial markets to-day, the decline in gold to 109 5-8 and a break in the rates of money being the only features. The money market opened active with 7 per cent as the ruling rate on call, exceptional rates being gold interests to the weaker class of borrowers. A short time before 3 o'clock the market became easy at 6 to 7 per cent, and still later balances were offered at 5, 4, and 3 per cent, and a loan was made for effect at 2 per cent. The decline below 6 per cent was artificial, as were the recent rates above 7.

GOLD

opened at 109 3-4, advanced to 109 7-8, declined to 109 5-8, the lowest point yet reached in the downward movement, and closed at 109 5-8 to 109 7-8. Rates for carrying were 6, 5, 7, 2, and 1 per cent. The temper of the market was decidedly bearish. The Assistant Treasurer at noon opened bids for $100,000 gold. These amount to $3,865,000, and the awards were made at 109 24-100 to 109 76-100. The Assistant Treasurer to-day cashed $2,000,000 gold checks, issued at Washington for the redemption of 5-20s, making a total, thus far, of $13,200,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were dull, though prices advanced slightly on the old bonds. The new 5 per cents, however, sold below the 10-40s, which bear the same interest. Central Pacific closed at 103 5-8 to 103 1-2, and Unions at 91 to 91 3-8 for firsts; 78 7-8 to 78 3-4 for land grants; 81 to 80 for incomes; and 26 5-8 to 26 3-4 for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was steady at 109 for best sixty-days' sterling.

STOCKS.

The transactions in the stock market were very high, and there were few fluctuations. The market was slightly better at the close. The report that 1,600,000 new preferred stock of the T., W. & W. has been issued, was denied to-day by authority.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in more general demand, and with light receipts prices were firm. The trade were the chief buyers. Choice family extras were scarce. The light receipts and less confidence in freights imparted more firmness. At the close the market was irregular and very quiet. Spring wheat was heavy, and winter firmer, and especially for choice for milling. Corn was without marked change. The demand was generally from the trade.

TAMMANY'S WORK.

This city is shown by statistics to be growing scarcely any, and it is almost standing still. This is ascribed to Tammany and misrule. The loss in the value of real estate caused by the Ring far exceeds the loss in money which members have stolen. The greatest commercial prosperity of the city was in the ten years preceding 1864, and that was also the period of the most rapid growth in the city's population. Great loss of trade has taken place since 1860, and so has the most rapid decline in the ratio of increase of population. From 1850 to 1860, the increase in the population was a fraction over 28 per cent; for every five years from 1850 to 1860 the increase rated 67.83 per cent; but from 1860 to 1870 the ratio was only 13.3. In 1850 the city contained a population of 60,529, and in 1861, of 813,669. The population of the United States in 1800 was 5,305,936, and in 1860 it was 31,399,361. The population of this city, according to these figures, increased 2 1-2 times faster than the population of the country at large. From 1860 to 1870 the ratio of increase for the city was less than 14 per cent, while that of the United States for the same time was over 22 per cent. Thus with almost everything relative to the increase of the country and city. This great change is of the most startling significance. Great cities always increase in population much faster than countries wherein they are situated. Paris increased in population at a rapid rate, while France remained nearly stationary. New York, for a period of sixty years, increased at a rate of over 60 per cent every ten years, a ratio of increase more than double that of the whole country. Suddenly, in a single decade, the rate drops to less than 14 per cent, or from over twice that of the United States to less than one-half.

[To the Associated Press.]

DENIALS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The report that Mayor Hall was expelled from the Union Club is unfounded; also the rumor that Tweed is going to Washington.

MOTION DENIED.

The motion for a new trial in the old suit of Millors vs. Graham, relative to the purchase of certain monitors for the Peruvian navy, was denied by Judge McCunn.

Lorenzo Saverini recovered $500 from Ole Bull for broken engagement.

LECTURE ON THE RING.

Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, lectured at Williamsburg to-night on the Ring to a large audience.

SALE OF OLD COINS.

Some of the prices realized at the Clary collection of coins, to-day, were as follows: A cent of 1799 brought $67; a cent of 1794, $27.50; a cent of 1797, $23; a cold of 1802, $43. The remainder of the pieces sold equally high.

MORE OF GARVEY'S PLASTERING.

Some of the missing bills of A. J. Garvey, for plastering, have recently been found, and it is said that they bear evidence of their fraudulent character on their very face.

STILL INVESTIGATING.

The grand jury is still hearing the evidence against the Tammany frauds. The jury have permission of the Recorder and City Judge to take up such cases as they deem proper, disregarding the law, in this respect, passed by Tweed's influence, which permits juries to hear only cases presented by the District Attorney.

HALL.

The rumor is gaining credit that Mayor Hall is ready to resign.

CITY LOANS.

Comptroller Green has raised sums from the bankers to enable the Health Department to take measures against the small-pox. Small bankers have also advanced funds to pay the Croton aqueduct city laborers.

VIADUCT RAILWAY.

An Executive Finance Committee of the Viaduct Railway Company was appointed at a full meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

HUNTED DOWN.

The mysterious young woman who went to the Hudson River Railroad depot, with a trunk containing Miss Bowlsby, the victim of the abortionist Rosenzweig, is said to have been traced by officers. Her name is Agnetta Domeris, and it is stated that she is one of Rosenzweig's own patients.

TWEED'S BAIL.

At Albany, yesterday, Judge Larned extended the time for Tweed's bail to justify, twenty days from date.

TWEED TO BE KICKED OUT OF TAMMANY.

A meeting of the Tammany Association was held last evening, for the purpose of expelling Tweed. There was no quorum, and the meeting was called for a future day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Progress Made in the House on the Revenue Bill.

The Apportionment Bill Likely to Pass in its Present Shape.

Governor Brown's Message to the Missouri Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 6.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

It is only too plain that the bill to increase the powers of the Mayor of Chicago could have passed the House yesterday had it not been for the desire of Cook County members to amend it. Had it passed, any amendments which the Governor might have finally concluded were necessary could have been made in the Senate, and the House could have easily concurred in them. The Governor did not suggest objections with the idea of stopping the bill in its course. His objections could be considered and discussed while the bill progressed. There is now no saying when the bill will come up again. Revenue, apportionment, and eminent domain are very apt to crowd it to the wall.

COOK COUNTY APPORTIONMENT.

The result of last night's meeting of the Cook County members show that they can come to no harmonious understanding in regard to the division of the county into Senatorial Districts. Several of the members did not attend, since they held that the action taken by the first meeting of the delegation was final. It was not to their interest to unsettle it, and therefore they declined to lend their sanction to a change. Those who did attend were and out voted, left with an understanding that they would not yield. It must therefore be settled in the House, where the greater number of Cook County matters are settled, and will give rise to bitter discussion. That side which makes unto itself the most friends in the House will carry its point, and it seems as if the Galloway plan will have the advantage there. In the Cook County delegation this plan has ten earnest opponents and not quite as many supporters. The others are neutral. Each one is claimed to have the endorsement of prominent Chicago Republicans.

CORRECTION.

By an unfortunate typographical or telegraphic mistake, Mr. Short was, the other day, made to say in the debate on the Revenue bill that he was in favor of taxing shares, and also the property represented by them. Of course he is not in favor of anything of the kind.

REVENUE BILL.

This morning the House resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill, and made slow but real progress, although a number of mere machinery received the benefit of nearly all the discussion. That important section, where the wording of off the double taxation of shares and of property represented by them, was adopted without a solitary objection; but when the paragraph was reached which changes the day of voting from April to January 1, the farmers united and upset the change. This result is unfortunate. It is far easier for business men to make their returns on the 1st of January. Then there is a universal settlement of accounts, and every man knows his position. It is better for farmers, since on January 1 they have sold off their hogs, got the money, paid their debts, and know what their real position is. But there seems to be an impression among some farmers that bankers and merchants have more money or goods on hand in April than in January, and that by listing at a later day more can be got of them. It is generally the case when the farmer sets out to tax somebody else that tax finally falls upon his own shoulders, and the more he attempts to specially tax money, and those who deal in it, the more burdens he loads upon himself. But general convenience is so greatly enhanced by having property listed in January, that it is to be hoped the amendment will be defeated in the House. To-morrow a proposition will come up to strike out the provision by which persons in listing moneys and credits are allowed to deduct their *bona fide* debts. Were January the time for listing, many of those debts of dealers which offset one another, and do not represent any taxable value, would be settled; but the design of offering the amendment is either to force a deduction of the money owed on a farm or cattle, or do a little double taxation, so that the credits arising from the passage of goods through three or four hands, paid for by goods, shall be made up a sum liable for taxation three times the original value of the goods. The determination of the House not to take the Senate bill was more strongly marked to-day.

EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

In the House, in the afternoon, the Eminent Domain bill was taken up, and was shoved out of the way for the purpose of taking up the Apportionment bill, the Republicans generally voting to drop Domain and the Democrats to keep on with it. Eminent Domain was made the special order for to-morrow, along with the bill to enable cities to collect taxes.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

was taken up, and various amendments were voted down. One of them, FLEHARTY'S, could have been adopted had it received the entire Democratic vote, but some of those interested in the success of the bill had made arrangements with some Southern Democrats to vote against it, on these side issues, and as the amendments did not favor the Democracy there was no special reason why they should support them. By some blunder the friends of the bill had gotten the impression that it was on its third reading, and when Mr. Merritt moved the previous question on the pending amendments, they expected to reach a vote on ordering the bill to a third reading, and to cut off all opportunity for changing the Cook County Districts, and when the Speaker at first decided all amendments were out of order most of the West Side members were very much taken aback, and some Democrats were little excited. Finally, after seeing the journal, the Speaker changed. The supporters of Mason's plan were exultant, and those of Galloway's somewhat disgusted. An effort was made to go on with the bill, but the House was wearied. An attempt will be made to-morrow morning to put the Revenue bill out of the way, and try this again. The bill will most likely pass as it is, for Southern Democrats are not helped by any of the amendments proposed, the alterations suggested being rather against them. As for the Chicago districts, the Galloway plan seems to have the most chances in its favor. It is not improbable, however, that the Senate may amend the bill in regard to one of the Southern Districts, which is thought by some to be too large.

The entire forenoon in the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the bill extending the liability of railroads for injuries, which was finally overwhelmingly defeated. The result was due in part to the logical and eloquent remarks of Mr. Jewett in opposition to it. The subject interested him. He was acquainted with it, and, as in the case of the Quincy veto message, he made an argument which no one answered.

FEE BILL.

In the afternoon Woodard's bill to reduce the fee for recording in Cook County was ordered to a third reading.

LEGISLATIVE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 7.

SENATE.

ABSENTEES.

The Senate was called to order at 4:00 a. m. Absentees: Epler and McNulta.

INJURIES TO THE PERSON.

The debate was resumed on Senate bill 54, relating to injuries to the person, Mr. Jewett leading off, who argued against discrimination against corporations as indicated in the proposed amendments. He deprecated the yielding of honest convictions to popular clamor or prejudice, and did not believe in the principle of instructions. He was sent here to exercise his own judgment, and proposed to do it, as he would in his own business.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting reports of the Commissioners of the Southern Insane Asylum, Normal University, and Board of Public Charities.

Mr. JEWETT resuming, held the floor until 11 o'clock, when he was interrupted by the special order, being the Apportionment bill, which was postponed to 3 o'clock.

Mr. JEWETT concluded his remarks at [illegible], and was followed by Mr. UNDERWOOD, who asked the indulgence of the Senate for ten minutes, in which time he proposed to answer the point made by the Senator from Cook.

A vote was taken, and the amendments recommended by the committee were lost—ayes, 11; nays, 36.

The question recurring upon the passage of the bill, it was lost—ayes, 11; noes, 36.

Mr. KERR entered a motion to reconsider, which he desired to lay over.

Mr. BOYD moved to reconsider, and to lay that motion on the table.

The Senate refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table—yeas, 19; nays, 20.

The question recurring upon the motion to reconsider, it was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 24.

NORMAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The House joint resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings to go to Normal and report upon a reported defective wall in the Orphan Asylum was concurred in.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the General Government to take possession by purchase or donation of certain National Cemeteries at Quincy, Camp Butler, Springfield, Chicago, and Rock Island.

Mr. RICHARDSON objected to the bill in its present shape, for the reason that soldiers buried at Quincy were buried in the cemetery belonging to that city.

The bill was ordered to a second reading.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Senate bill 297, to apportion the State into Senatorial districts, was taken up, laid on the table, and ordered printed.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

Senate bill 81, to purchase reports of the Supreme Court from the reporter was taken up.

Mr. BANGS moved to fill the blank in the bill, as to the price per volume for the reports, with $4.50.

Mr. FULLER moved to amend by inserting $4.75.

Mr. CRAWFORD withdrew his motion of some days ago, to insert $4.00, and accepted the amendment of Mr. Epler to make it $4.50.

Mr. CRAWFORD argued that $4.00 per volume would furnish ample compensation to the reporter; that the fears expressed by that officer that the demand would be lessened on account of the Chicago fire was unfounded, as the demand for books burned would be great. He stated that the reporter would furnish about 1,300 copies of reports, of which there would be three volumes, making in all 3,900 volumes.

Mr. VANDORSTEN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PIERCE remarked that the reporter stated to him that he had realized $6,000 last year, from which he had paid $1,500 for clerk hire, and that since the fire in Chicago he had lost some sixty subscribers.

Mr. FULLER was of opinion that $4.75 would afford ample compensation.

The motion to recommit was lost.

Mr. BANGS withdrew his motion, to fix $5.25.

Mr. CRAWFORD accepted $4.75, and it was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

FEES OF CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Mr. WOODARD called up Senate bill 306, to reduce fees of Clerks of Circuit Courts, who are *ex officio* recorders of deeds in counties containing a population of 75,000 and upwards, and to fix the compensation for said clerks. Ordered to a third reading.

ELECTION BILL.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill to protect the purity of elections, with various amendments, which were concurred in.

BILLS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back a bill relating to the increase of Supervisors in Clay County; one relating to parks, which were laid on the table.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Judiciary, introduced a bill relating to guardian and ward.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill relating to cruelty to animals, with an amendment intended to include birds.

Mr. STREVELL moved to amend the bill by striking out so much as provides for suit in the county where the offence is committed, and went rather out of his way to attack the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DORE defended the bill in an earnest appeal for the suffering dumb beast against the cruelty and inhumanity of the man who is capable of but little more reason than the beast itself.

Mr. TINCHER opposed the bill on general principles.

Mr. DORE again defended the bill from the imputations of Mr. Tincher.

Mr. Strevell's amendment was adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 19.

Ordered to a third reading.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

On motion of Mr. EDSALL, the bill relating to the incorporation of cities and towns was made the special order for Saturday.

BILLS REPORTED BACK.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back bills relating to primary elections; relating to husband and wife; to regulate practice relating to a jury before Magistrates; relating to Justices and constables, all of which were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved that they wait till they got the Senate bill, the 4th of January, and then consider the two together.

Messrs. CUMMINGS and CARPENTER, of Kane, opposed the motion, since the House was able to pass its own bill, and they did not know when the Senate would mature a bill.

The motion was lost, receiving but two votes.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, moved to strike out the provision listing real estate in the name of the lessee or occupants. It was so amended as to have the real property listed in the name of the owner.

Several amendments were offered as to the person who should list the property of a deceased person, and the question was discussed at great length, but it was left about as it was. One or two unimportant amendments were adopted to the section relative to listing property.

The next section taken up was in regard to listing the property of banks, telegraph, railroad, and other companies.

Mr. KING, of Cook, moved so to amend it that the owner of shares in any such company shall not be required to ascertain whether the property of the company has been listed, in order to avoid listing his shares, but it shall be taken for granted that the company has listed the property.

The amendment was adopted.

The seventh section was amended by making it cover improvements on railroad lands not yet liable to taxation. It is provided for in another section, but there was a desire to have it made as strong as possible.

The third section, which requires property to be listed on the 1st of January, was read.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out January and insert April, which had been the day for some time. If property was assessed in January, the tax would not be collected for a year and there would be difficulty about having rolls completed before the terms of office of the Assessors expired.

Mr. SHORT explained the reasons why the committee fixed on January. All business men settled their accounts on January 1st and then could tell how he stood. They had provided for the election of town officers at an earlier day.

Mr. MERRITT thought that the 1st of April would be much better for farmers than any other time.

Mr. HAINES was inclined to support the provision of the bill.

Mr. WAITE opposed the amendment. All accounts were settled at the beginning of the year, and it was a hardship to require men to make out a new list in April.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 83; nays, 54, receiving the great bulk of the farming vote. Business men voted the other way.

The committee rose, to set again to-morrow morning.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment to strike out the clause allowing persons to deduct from moneys and credits *bona fide* debts owing.

SALARY BILL.

Senate bill to fix the salary of the Lieutenant Governor was read a second time.

A motion to order the bill to a third reading without going by the Committee of the Whole was carried.

BURNT RECORDS.

On motion of Mr. KING, of Cook, all bills to the Committee on Burnt Records were ordered printed.

SALARY BILL AGAIN.

In the afternoon the bill to fix the salary of Lieutenant Governor at $1,200 was taken up.

Mr. CARY moved to strike out $1,200 and insert $1,000.

A motion was made to refer to the Fees and Salaries of committee.

Mr. BARNES opposed it.

Mr. HAINES offered an amendment that the law remain in effect till January, 1873, and opposed a reference, since the bill would never get out of the Committee on Fees and Salaries, if it got there.

The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. GALLOWAY said at the end of the present session each member of the House would have received about $1,400.

Mr. CARY'S amendment was lost—yeas, 70; nays, 83.

Mr. HARRIS' amendment was adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

EMINENT DOMAIN BILL.

The Eminent Domain Bill came up as by special order.

Mr. ROOT moved to postpone till the Revenue bill was furnished.

Messrs. NELSON and CUMMINGS wanted to go on with the subject.

Mr. PHELPS thought it wiser to dispose of the Apportionment bill first.

The motion to postpone was lost, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Eminent Domain bill.

Since one of the bills on the subject was not printed, it was suggested that they could not go on.

Mr. ROOT moved that the committee rise for that reason.

Mr. NELSON called attention to the absolute necessity for legislation on the subject, and protested against the eternal delay.

Mr. SPRINGER thought all were ready to vote at once on the main question, which was whether they would allow for benefits, or not.

After a long and noisy discussion, Mr. Root's motion was carried—yeas, 83; nays, 48.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

was taken up, there being pending an amendment offered by Mr. Fleharty, and a substitute by Mr. Cummings. The question being on the substitute, which is the Democratic plan, it was lost—yeas, 33; nays, 121—many Democrats voting against it.

Mr. FLEHARTY amended his proposition slightly, and then spoke briefly in defence of it, claiming it was more generally acceptable to the people, and nearer to the requirements of the constitution.

Mr. EFNER opposed the amendment, and

Mr. NORTH spoke warmly for it, believing the bill unconstitutional, and also injurious to the interest of his county, and he would not vote for it at the dictation of a caucus.

Mr. PRICE explained that he should vote for the amendment, since it complied more closely with the constitution.

Mr. PRITCHARD followed against the bill, to which, so far as DeKalb was concerned, his people were unanimously opposed. He did not intend to be bound by a caucus in which he had no voice. There was no political necessity for the passage of the caucus plan, and the Republican party was not driven to commit such injustice as was involved in this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a substitute specially with a view to alter the Rock Island District.

Mr. MERRITT moved the previous question. Ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON'S amendment was lost—yeas, 41; nays, 84—some Republicans voting for and some Democrats against it.

Mr. FLEHARTY'S amendment was lost—yeas, 62; nays, 80.

Other gentlemen started to offer amendments, but the Chair stated that the previous question had been ordered on the entire subject, and the question was to order the bill engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. SPRINGER raised a point of order that the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole, since it had not been there.

The point was overruled.

Mr. SPRINGER appealed.

On reading the journal the Chair reversed his decision.

Mr. EGAN moved that the bill go to the Committee of the Whole.

The Chair decided that it must go there anyway.

Mr. ROOT moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. DIXON moved to adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 87; nays, 60.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Governor Brown's message was read in the Legislature to-day. Some of its principal features, not already mentioned, are as follows: He thinks the most effective remedy for corruption and inefficiency in office is in limiting Executive appointments to cases of emergency, and referring other elections to the people. He says the greatest burden now resting upon the people of Missouri is found in taxes and duties, direct and indirect, levied by the United States. They amount to much more annually than all our other taxes put together, yet do not go into the National Treasury, but are spent largely in collecting, or are put in the pockets of favored classes. The funded debt of the State is $17,[illegible]; assessed value of all taxable property in the State, $[illegible]; total receipts into the State Treasury for the past year, $9,673,041; disbursements, $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was on account of interest, $[illegible] on account of the State Government, $[illegible] on account of the sinking fund, and $[illegible] for schools. Balance in the Treasury, $[illegible]. The county, township, and municipal indebtedness amounts to nearly $41,000,000, the larger portion being for railroad subscriptions. The public county school fund is $[illegible]; the whole number of schools, 8,[illegible], of which 21[illegible] are colored. Whole number of children taught, [illegible]; and the whole number of children in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, [illegible]. The number of miles of railroad built in the State on the 1st of January, 1871, was 2,[illegible]; number of miles in the course of construction, 797. The capital invested in these roads, estimated at $127,[illegible].

The Governor discusses the national political situation at great length. After reverting to the material welfare of the State, and congratulating the people on its prosperity, he says: "It is a source of congratulation, that its political influence has been signally enhanced by the wise counsels of conciliation so emphatically initiated by our last election. The advent of liberalism to the administration of the State has re-conciled the resentments of war, confirmed absolute freedom to all, involved anew the principle of self-government acting through local organizations, established a purer civil service instead of that compelled by the slavish ways of partisanship, incited the youthful energies of a new generation to compass the great destinies of the future, rather than rehabilitate itself in dead issues of the past." He then enumerates what liberalism has done, and draws a lengthy distinction between the Republican idea, and the idea which he says has been foisted upon the Republican party. In the discussion of this distinction he makes a powerful arraignment of the administration party and policy as a perversion of Republican ideas, and high treason to Republican principles. One of his closing paragraphs is as follows: "The attempt to establish, by force of martial law, a civil society that would accord with the superior government never has been and never will be a success. At present it is not a success at the North, and the teachings of 1776 illuminate the failure of a century later. There is latent in the reconstructed States, as elsewhere throughout the Union, much of that sentiment which finds expression in devotion to local freedom, a sentiment exaggerated into wrongful secession under the potent passion of the slavery controversy, but which, in the absence of slavery, may be channeled back into the surest safeguard for the equal freedom of all. It is maintaining the germinal points from which grow those habits of free opinion, still preserving the forms through which it passes into political life and respecting the distributions of duty. It imposes the constitutionalism it has created—that security will be found for all who are living in such society as ours. It is partly because this is assailed and sought to be supplanted by outward force alone, that so little advance has been made by the government in its ostensible reconciliation. The same result would follow in other States, on any other question thus engineered, and it is worthy of note, by Republicans as well as Democrats, that every party which has passed from power since the foundation of the government, has the confidence of the people because of the attempt to unduly exalt the national above all local freedoms, and to strain the national power to ends for which it was never designed, by methods repulsive to the common thought; and the present will only add another to the list, for it is a great mistake to suppose that Northern men do not recognize this fatal blunder, or that they demand a continuance of the method of madness. In this behalf trade has been wiser than politics, and it is ever true that love is stronger than hate."

FOREIGN.

President Thiers' Message to the French Assembly.

Cordial Support Promised to the Pope in Case of Need.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—President Thiers has demanded of the Holy See, at request of Bismark, the recall of Prince De Chigiabout, the Papal Nuncio in this city.

The appointment of Jules Ferry as Minister to the United States has been officially promulgated.

The *Figaro* newspaper says that orders have been sent to Cherbourg and Brest to have vessels prepared for cruising about the coast of France. The *Figaro* represents that these naval precautions are taken to prevent what it calls "another return from Elba."

VERSAILLES, Dec. 7.—The message of Thiers was received in the Assembly to-day, and read. It announces that the British Government has been notified of the intention of France to abrogate the treaty of commerce at a stipulated time, but France will not discontinue negotiations for a rearrangement of her commercial relations with Great Britain. The Deputies are warned never to forget to what depths of wretchedness the Empire had led the country. France should now look for complete reorganization to God and to time. It was her policy to endure dignified peace. Should war occur despite her determination to remain at peace, it should not be her deed. France must resume the position to which she was entitled, not only for her own good, but in the interest of all nations. France sympathizes with the Pope in the maintenance of his spiritual independence, and will, in case of need, give Holy Father a vigorous support. The utmost cordiality is manifested toward Austria, for whose prosperity fervent hope is expressed. The relations of France with Russia and Prussia, they say, are those of reciprocal interest. Thiers deplores the indebtedness of the country, but says it is due to the machinations of the Emperor Napoleon. The President advocates the establishment of a general compulsory military service in war time, and proposes the limitation of the annual contingent to 30,000 men in time of peace. The message concludes with an expression of confidence in the patriotism of the Assembly.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Republican meetings were held at Birmingham and Reading yesterday. The proceedings were disorderly at the Reading meeting, and it broke up in a row.

The steamers Weser and Egypt have arrived out.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against Kelly for discharging a pistol at officers Grimes and Mullins at the time of his arrest.

Lieutenant General Scarlett died yesterday.

While Mr. Ogden was addressing a Republican meeting at Reading last night, a crowd rushed into the hall, and, after a desperate fight, the republicans were driven out, and Ogden obliged to save himself by flight.

The Prince of Wales is improving rapidly.

An imposing demonstration was made last evening at Birmingham in favor of a radical reform at the House of Lords, and the limitations of its power to defeat or suspend bona fide progressive legislation of the House of Commons. Mr. Dalke addressed the meeting, and while speaking was frequently interrupted so great was the confusion that he was obliged to desist. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the principle of hereditary legislation, and demanding the withdrawal of legislative functions from the bench of bishops.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—The municipal elections are over in Madrid. Of the members of the Council, the Radicals have elected seventy-five, the Republicans twenty, and the Ministerialists only five. The returns of voting come in very slowly from the provinces, but those so far received indicate that the radical party have been everywhere successful.

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 6.—The Roumanian Government has received a protest from Constantinople against the conclusion of the treaty with Russia, made two years ago, relative to Consular jurisdiction, on the ground that it is in violation of the treaty of Paris. The protest is ascribed to the influence of Prince Bismark, who, careless of Prince Charles, induces the Porte to assert his sovereignty as a part of the game with Russia.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The scarlet and black fever is working great havoc in Quebec. The disease has been prevalent for some time past, but has only now assumed a very aggravated form, and attacks young and old.

—Two churches, several houses, barns, and telegraph lines at Prince Edwards Island were destroyed by the late gale. The shipping also suffered considerably.

—A dispatch from Scranton, Pa., states that the miners' wages have been reduced eight cents per ton, and that steps are going on for a strike.

—Terrible suffering is existing among the poorer classes of Quebec, in consequence of the early advent of the winter. Very little shipbuilding is going on, and work is so scarce that many workmen are leaving for the United States.

—A Bay City, Michigan, special says that Henry McDonald was accidentally shot in a saloon at Portsmouth, on Wednesday evening, by David Patterson. Patterson, whose age is 21 years, was playing with a revolver, and pointing it at McDonald, said: "I may as well shoot you," when the charge went off, the bullet striking the unfortunate man between the eyes and lodging in his brain. He cannot survive. Both came from Syracuse, N. Y., intending to work in a lumber camp. Patterson is nearly crazy with grief, and surrendered himself into custody.

—The train from the West that left Omaha on Friday, December 1, left Laramie Station yesterday morning, but had not arrived at Rawlins last night, although the track is now reported clear of obstructions.

—The report circulates that the first mate of the bark Tanner, had been frozen to death, turns out to be false. The propeller City of Fremont, arrived at Nashville on Wednesday, reports the bark Lottie Wolf, and schooner Tempest, in the harbor at South Manitou Island. Saw nothing of the Argus, Smith, Tanner, and other upward bound vessels. The City of Fremont experienced a boisterous passage, and was forced to seek shelter three times after leaving the Straits.

—Yesterday the platform of one of the large derricks used in handling the stone for the new stone bridge at Joliet gave way and fell into the river, taking three laborers, named William Corcoran, Michael McHugh, and Owen Carroll with it. Corcoran was killed, McHugh had his right leg broken above the knee, and Carroll was injured.

—A despatch from Columbia, Tenn., says Eugene Greenlow, in a fit of mental aberration a few days since, severely wounded his sister-in-law and her mother with a hatchet and then [illegible] himself with a razor, and is dying from the effects of the wound. He was the son of W. B. Greenlow, the well known capitalist, in Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention in St. Louis.

Speech of Hon. John Young, of the Canadian Delegation.

Debate on the Question of Mississippi Levee Improvements.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—The second day's session of the National Board of Trade began at the Temple this morning, President Fraley in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of St. Louis.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The first order of business was the proposed amendment to the constitution, allowing a delegate for each additional three hundred members. The amendment was adopted.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

To the proposition of the Executive Council, that annual meetings shall commence on the first Tuesday in December, J. H. Michener moved an amendment by substituting the third Tuesday in October. This amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 5.

BY-LAWS.

The substitute for the by-law proposed by the Executive Council, providing for the payment of dues and assessments in advance, was adopted.

CANADIAN DELEGATION.

At this point Avery Plumer introduced the delegation from the Dominion Board of Trade, headed by the President, Hon. John Young. In welcoming the Canadian delegation, President Fraley received them most warmly, and after referring to the urgent need of a better commercial understanding between the two countries, he closed by expressing the hope and belief that the business connections cemented between the Dominion and the United States would political result in their consolidation. This expression was received with marked applause. In reply, Hon. Mr. Young said that his delegation was glad to meet the National Board and confer with them upon subjects of such vast importance to the commercial prosperity of Canada and the United States. He would state that the Dominion Board of Trade had no connection with the government or with any political party. He attached great weight to the advantage of free intercourse between the two countries, and cited as an example the disastrous experiences of the Canadian Provinces which, until a few years ago, had their respective Custom Houses and oppressive trade regulations, but since the abolishment of all these by the act of confederation, there had been a full interchange of commodities and produce alike profitable and satisfactory to all. The same state of things should be brought about with reference to relations between the Dominion and the United States. [Applause.] No time for moving in this matter could be more favorable than the present. We were all of one family, all from the common stock of Mother England, who certainly had cause to feel proud of her first born, Jonathan, as well as in her other boy, Jean Baptiste. [Laughter and prolonged applause.] All the great public works constructed thirty years ago by either government had proved altogether insufficient for the needs of commerce, and it had been found necessary to enlarge them from time to time. This would continue to be true in the future, and he predicted that the next thirty years would probably see as great an increase over the present as the present had increased over the past thirty years. Twenty-five years ago he had packed pork in Ohio and sent it to Chicago for food, and now Chicago was one of the great grain and produce distributors of the world. From five ports on the upper lakes one hundred and twenty-two million bushels of produce had been shipped from West to East, and he had no hesitation in saying that by the proper improvement of the means of transportation there would be a saving of six cents per bushel in cost and six days in time if there could be an unbroken water channel of twelve feet depth between the head of Lake Superior or Lake Michigan to the seaboard, whereby grain and produce might be transported without breaking bulk. He should consider it a stronger and more enduring bond of peace and harmony than all the armies or military defences which could be maintained between Canada and the United States. [Continued applause.] The speaker said he should have something further to say upon these subjects when they were regularly laid before the board.

NASHVILLE DELEGATION.

The Committee on Credentials reported the representation of the Nashville Board of Trade. Mr. Able, of St. Louis, stated that there was present in the city a large delegation of Nashville business men, who were here for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of their city to the National Board, and he moved that the delegation be invited to seats in the hall. The motion prevailed.

IRON STEAMERS.

Mr. Stanard, of St. Louis, obtained leave to introduce a subject to be considered in connection with propositions 11 and 12 of the programme, and read a preamble and resolution setting forth the claims of the producers of the West for cheap transportation to the sea, the board approving the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending governmental aid in establishing the International Iron Steamship Building Company, and asking aid of government in establishing a similar institution at some point on Western waters where the building of iron steamboats for inland navigation shall be carried on. The Chair decided that the resolutions could properly come up for discussion in connection with subjects 11 and 12, and the matter was postponed until that time.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The board then took up the subject, continued from the last annual meeting, of recommending the General Government to loan its credit by guaranteeing the bonds of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, to a total amount not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, to enable those States to repair the levees on the banks of the Mississippi River, and to reclaim the public lands, and to enable the cultivation of the sugar and cotton plantations.

This proposition gave rise to an extended discussion, continuing for over two hours, and bringing out the views of nearly every prominent member of the board. G. Ballen, of St. Louis, was the first speaker. He opposed the proposition altogether, principally on the ground that the construction of levees was not the best mode of accomplishing the reclamation of the lands.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, spoke at some length in favor of the proposition, excepting that he did not want the taxes confined to the lands benefitted by the levees, but advanced the assumption of the expense by the States at large.

Mr. Monroe, of Dubuque, was not certain as to whether the construction of levees was the best method. He referred to the plan of a hydraulic engineer who proposed to withhold the supply of water from the lakes, when the water in the Mississippi was high, and also to construct sluiceways or locks on the lower river, whereby the surplus water could be carried off through canals. He thought the board was not now prepared to recommend any specific plan.

Mr. Opdyke, of New York, advocated the proposition, and was in favor of having the tax a general one in the States concerned. The Southern States were in a condition of impoverishment arising out of the late war, and it would be proper and judicious for the government to loan its credit to aid them in reclaiming the millions of acres of valuable lands now rendered worthless by the overflow of the Mississippi. He would recommend this, but would not commit the board to any specific plan for the work itself.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, said if this was a question of improving the navigation of the Mississippi then it was a national work, and was a proper subject for aid from the government; but if the design was merely to reclaim the lands along the river then it was an affair of the States interested, and was not entitled to the aid of the General Government. He was strongly of the opinion that the latter phase was the correct one.

Mr. Burwell moved as a substitute a resolution to the effect that it is proper for Congress to make a loan of the national credit for the purpose of aiding in reclaiming the public domain, and the restoration of the sugar and cotton lands subject to overflow, whenever Congress shall be convinced that such aid can be advantageously extended.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, was opposed to the proposition in any form, as it was clearly a private scheme, and not intended to benefit the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, said it was beneath the dignity of any State to petition for anybody's endorsement of her bonds with which to prosecute works designed to advance her own interests. The States interested in this matter should scorn assistance from the National Government, but should proceed on their own credit to the carrying on of the work of reclaiming the lands.

Mr. Opdyke moved to amend Mr. Burwell's substitute by including the preservation of navigation.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, spoke of extending the national credit in aid of the construction and repair of levees. He did so on the ground that the navigation of the river was in no manner connected with the scheme.

Mr. Sendler, of Boston, opposed the proposition throughout. If the improvements were so valuable private enterprise should bring it about.

Messrs. Cook, of Cincinnati, and Savyock, of St. Louis, both favored the substitute offered by Mr. Burwell.

Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, suggested that the best course would be to call the attention of Congress to the subject, with the recommendation that suitable legislation be had to aid the States interested to proceed with the repairs and construction of levees, under the supervision of engineers appointed by the United States.

Messrs. Seely, of Newark, and Stannard advocated the adoption of Mr. Burwell's substitute.

Mr. Atkinson moved, as a substitute for the whole thing, a resolution to the effect that the National Board of Trade regard the improvement of the levees as of great importance.

Mr. Stranghan, of New York, called attention to the fact that many of the levees were destroyed by the war of the rebellion, and thought that the government was under obligations to repair the damage.

Mr. Windsor, of Philadelphia, moved to strike out that portion referring to the loan of the national credit.

Mr. Roper, of Boston, said that, as a great national highway, the banks of the Mississippi should be kept intact at the expense of the National Government; provided, however, that the levee systems were ceded wholly to the United States, and local taxes to be imposed at the discretion of Congress; but this board should not endorse any proposition that the government give its credit to any bonds for whatever purpose. He didn't like the shape of the propositions, and suggested that the whole matter be referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Able of St. Louis, thought it would be a movement of the wisest statesmanship on the part of the government to assist in reclaiming the valuable land now devastated by defective levees.

Mr. Atkinson moved, as a substitute a resolution to the effect that the National Board of Trade regards the improvement of the levees of great importance, and should be encouraged by Congress whenever the States provide for such improvement under the supervision of the United States Government, and that whenever such improvement shall be deemed to benefit the navigation of the Mississippi River it should be considered a proper subject for a national appropriation.

Mr. Roper moved to refer the whole subject to a committee of three, to report to-morrow morning.

Mr. Kirkland, of Baltimore, was opposed to any further delay.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, spoke in favor of recommitting the matter in order that gentlemen might vote understandingly.

The motion to refer prevailed, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Roper, Wetherell, and Cook as the committee.

WITHDRAWAL.

The Committee on Credentials, to whom was referred the withdrawal of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, reported recommending the request for withdrawal be granted upon payment of the assessment for 1871. The report was concurred in.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

Mr. Wetherell asked for the appointment of a committee of five to consider and report upon the subject of direct importation, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Wetherell, Cook, Burwell, Opdyke, and Kirkland. The board then adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning.

EXCURSION.

In the afternoon the delegates were treated to a pleasant carriage ride through the city, visiting Tower Grove Park, Shaw's Garden, and the vaults of the American Wine Company. In the evening a grand reception was held at the Southern Hotel.

UTAH.

Favorable Comments on the President's Message—Earthquake Shocks.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 7.—The President's message receives earnest commendation from all classes. Even the Church organ approves of portions, but has no reference to that upon Utah affairs. The general effect of the message is excellent among the Mormons. Few now express any hope for maintaining the practice of polygamy in the United States. Some cling to the belief that Congress may in some way favor them, but the main question at present is, when shall the practice cease, and what will be the guarantee for the past. One suggestion from a high quarter is to make the time twenty-five years hence, that all polygamists now living may not be disturbed in the exercise of their faith.

There is much surprise at the removal of General Maxwell from the Land Office. The Gentiles universally regret it and the Mormons rejoice.

There were two severe shocks by an earthquake on the night of the 5th at Cedar City, Iron County. On the morning of the 6th, another shock occurred.

The Wharton Murder Trial at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—In the Wharton case, to-day, Mrs. Chubb again took the stand, but nothing new was elicited.

The next witness was Mrs. Meta Hutton, a sister of Eugene Van Ness, who was lying sick at Mrs. Wharton's house when General Ketchum arrived. She testified that she met Ketchum at Mrs. Wharton's on Saturday, June 24, and he appeared well. She saw him again on Monday evening, when he was sick in bed. He said he had been quite sick, but felt better, and that Mrs. Wharton had poisoned him with a glass of lemonade.

Counsel for the defense objected to this declaration. It was a jocular remark of the old gentleman's, and not evidence. It was ruled out by the Court.

The witness also testified to Mrs. Wharton's sending her from the room, and in her absence preparing a dose of medicine for the General, of an unusual size, which she persisted in administering, even before the hour fixed by the doctor. Its effect was to throw the General into convulsions. Ketchum died at 3 o'clock. After his death, when his clothes were packed up, his vest could not be found. This witness asked Mrs. Wharton if she knew where it was, when she replied it was in her wardrobe.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A rising barometer with clearing weather and fresh westerly winds is probably for Friday on Lake Superior and Michigan. Southwest winds with clouds will continue west of the Mississippi. Southwest winds with partially cloudy weather, and pleasant weather will continue in the South Atlantic States. The area of lowest barometer will move northwestward, with brisk winds for a short time on the lakes. Partially clear and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Oswego and Rochester, and are ordered for Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Charles Hartshorn, of Cincinnati, while crossing the railroad track at Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue, at noon, yesterday, was knocked down by a passing train, and sustained such severe injuries that he died shortly after reaching St. Lukes hospital.

—The Coroner held an inquest, at the County Hospital, yesterday, on the body of Peter Deone who was run over by a team of cars near the Stock Yards, on Thanksgiving Day, and died of his injuries on Wednesday. He was in the employ of the Michigan Railroad Company, and the accident happened while he was trying to couple cars. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—At the annual communication of Keystone Lodge No. 639 A. F. and A. M., held in Gregier's Hall, No. 260, Milwaukee avenue, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., the following brethren were elected as the officers of the lodge for the ensuing Masonic year: J. H. Dixon, W. M.; E. Bonayne, S. W.; Geo. G. Strathern, J. W.; Wm. Sanderson, Treasurer; Jno. B. Paine, Secretary; James Thomson, S. D.; Michael McAuley, J. D.; M. Fromhold, Tyler.

—Stealing lumber and building material from the structures erecting in the burnt districts has been indulged in to an unlimited extent lately, and the attention of the police authorities has been called to it. Several arrests have been made, and the thieves committed for trial. The others should cease their midnight fishing if they do not desire a residence in the Penitentiary.

—The annual meeting of the friends of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held at No. 789 Michigan avenue on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock in the evening. A full attendance is requested, as officers for the ensuing year are to be elected, and other important business transacted.

—Albert M. Fuller, foreman of the printing office of Stickney Bros., has been missing since the 3d inst. When he left his home, No. 1191 State street, he said he was unwell and intended to take a walk to get the benefit of the fresh air. His wife and children are very anxious about him.

—About fifty expressmen, who were driving without a license, have been arrested and fined, and others who are violating the ordinance will be similarly dealt with if they do not procure a license.

—Policeman Richards captured a youth and a wolf robe, which he was trying to sell for $4, yesterday. Both are at the Madison Street Station, the young man awaiting examination and the wolf robe an owner.

—Five men who stole about $1,500 worth of goods during the fire and shipped them to St. Louis were held for trial by Justice Skully, yesterday. The goods were recovered, and most of them identified.

—The police pulled a house of prostitution in the Centre avenue barracks early yesterday morning, and the four inmates were fined $25 each and sent to the Bridewell in default.

—The funeral of Lawrence M. Platt will be held at No. 566 Michigan avenue, at 12 o'clock to-day. The friends of the family are invited.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts.,

Transact a regular Banking Business. Also, draw Sterling Bills on London, and Gold Drafts on New York.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

I. O. of O. F.

Members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., are notified to meet at Fort Dearborn Hall, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., Friday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, L. M. PLATT. Funeral from Wabash Depot to Graceland Cemetery. J. H. KELLOGG, N. G.

First Unitarian Society.

There will be a meeting of the First Unitarian Society at the residence of Robert Laird Collier, Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., Monday evening, Dec. 11, 1871. Business of importance to be considered. Per order of the Trustees.
GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Annual Convocation Friday evening, Dec. 8, 1871, at Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., for election of officers and payment of dues.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

WANTED

$10,000.

I have this amount of money, some brains and a good credit, which I wish to invest in some legitimate business with A1 parties doing a good business. All communications strictly confidential; do not wish to be humbugged; none only good parties need apply; references exchanged. H A, Tribune office.

DINING ROOMS.

HOTEL TABLE

At the Imperial Parlors, 584 Wabash-av. 50 cts. per meal.

FURS.

TO THE LADIES!

We are now prepared to exhibit the finest

FUR SEAL GARMENTS

Ever offered in this city. Our "gored" Sacques, with "slashed" Skirts, are elegant, and so are our LADIES' NEW STYLE FUR SEAL CAPS.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 Wabash-av.

LADIES' WEAR.

NOTICE.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

Are now open at 919 & 921 State-st., and are offering unusual bargains in Silk Cloaking Velvets, Stripe Ottoman and Paisley Shawls, saved from the fire.

PLAYS.

WE STILL LIVE.

TO LOVERS OF THE DRAMA.

PLAYS.

McNALLY & CO.,

NO. 81 DEARBORN-ST.,

have added to their already large stock 1,500 American and English Plays, making it the largest and most complete assortment west of New York. They have also a large lot of COMIC DRAMAS, for Colleges, Camp, or Cabin—male characters only.
DRAMAS FOR BOYS—male characters only.
HOME PLAYS FOR LADIES—female characters only.
AN EVENING AMUSEMENT—An original comedy. A burlesque and farce.
SHAKSPEARE'S PROVERBS—By Mrs. Clark.
Amateur Clubs, Colleges, Schools, and Dealers supplied at publishers' prices. Catalogues sent free by mail. McNALLY & CO.,
Booksellers, Stationers, etc., corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st.

BLANKETS.

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Great Bargains

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Colored and White Blankets.

5,000 heavy Gray Army Blankets.
1,000 White Blankets.

64 & 66 W. Randolph-st., cor. Clinton.
DAVID NEWBURGER.

HARDWARE

J. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents of

CABINET HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' ARTICLES, AND UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS,

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Michigan-av. and Harmon-court.

HOTELS.

St. James Hotel,

COR. CLARK AND POLK-STS.

The only first-class, well-furnished Hotel on the South Side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE.

THORNE & CO.,

Ham and Storage Warehouse,

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Liberal advances made on provisions in store.

Ruins of Chicago.

Stereoscopic Views of the Ruins sent by mail for $1.50 per dozen; Album Cards, $1 per dozen; large views, $1 to $5 each. Liberal discount to dealers. Send for catalogue. Agents wanted.
J. A. PIERCE & CO., Publishers,
117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

STRICTLY PURE ROASTED AND GROUND

COFFEES

AND SPICES

At the HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 and 16 South Halsted-st.,
Between Randolph and Washington-sts.

MEN'S SOCKS.

300 DOZEN COUNTRY KNIT SOCKS

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

64 and 66 W. RANDOLPH-ST.,
D. NEWBURGER.

We have room, with steam power, for a

BOOK BINDERY.

And can assure abundant work. WABASH STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, Twelfth-st. and Wabash-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Geo. W. Emerson, William J. Davis, and John Stott, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Geo. W. Emerson and John Stott, under the firm name of Emerson & Stott, are alone authorized to settle all liabilities and assets of the late firm, and will continue the business in Stationery, Books, and Music, at the Chicago West Side Library, at 239 West Madison-st.

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1871.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Tickets for HAYMAKER GAMES, advertised to have been played Oct. 12 and 16, will be redeemed on Monday and Thursday next, Dec. 11 and 14, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., by calling on
J. McTHACHER,
Late Treas. C. B. B. Club,
[illegible] Wabash-av. (in basement.)

Insurance Collected.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAN. All persons who have not already done so should file their claims without delay at [illegible] West Madison-st., up-stairs, where all papers are examined and prepared.

LADIES' CHRISTIAN UNION.

Meeting of the Society Yesterday Afternoon--Reports of the Officers.

The Work Done Since the Fire—Destitute Women Supplied with Food and Clothing and Furnished Employment.

The Ladies' Christian Union held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, Mrs. Dr. Patton in the chair, and Mrs. Dennison Graves acting as Secretary. Between thirty and forty ladies were present.

FINANCIAL.

Mrs. Harris, former Treasurer, presented a report of the financial condition of the society, covering a period from December 1, 1870, to September 1, 1871. The report showed receipts of $1,339.66, the principal items being—collections, $877.65; sale of concert tickets, $350; receipts from strawberry lunches, $356. The disbursements were the same amount, the principal items being—to Mrs. Egerton, for services rendered, $498.16; to Mrs. Miller, $450; to Mrs. Holmes, teacher of the Industrial School, $320.

Mrs. Chester Warner, the present Treasurer, reported receipts of $1,363.55, and expenditures of $672.78; $1,000 of the receipts being given for special relief, and not subject to orders for general uses.

The reports were accepted.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mrs. Dennison Graves, Recording Secretary, submitted the following report:

The organization known as the Chicago Ladies' Christian Union has just ended its second year, and, in order to more fully understand its work, we shall be obliged to review a little of its history from the beginning. This society was organized at first simply to furnish employment to needy women and girls, but as progress was made this was found to be insufficient to meet the wants of the various classes applying for aid. Much mission labor was demanded, which compelled a more thorough organization and an enlargement of facilities for doing good, and in prosecuting all these labors many visits among the poor were required where substantial aid was given. Food and clothing, sympathy and kindness, were all needed. The sick and suffering have also been cared for, and three have been buried by the society. The Jail and Bridewell have not been left out. Papers and tracts have been bountifully supplied us by the Young Men's Christian Association. The *Heavenly Tidings* and *Everybody's Paper* have carried good tidings to everybody who read and wished to have them. It was also considered necessary to open an Industrial Mission School for girls. This, after mature deliberation, was done, and for nearly one year this school was in very successful operation, having enrolled upon its books the names of 300 girls, representing ninety families, of all nationalities, and Miss Holmes, the faithful and efficient teacher of this school, informs us that the work was so prospering in her hands that she had never been so encouraged to work with all her might as she was just before the dreadful conflagration. We were located on South Wells street, in a portion of this city which surely needed all the mission labor we could give. Since our organization, up to the time of the fire, from our bureau placed employment was furnished to 5,056 women and girls; 274 were sent to homes in the country; and 96 to their own homes or to their friends, through passes furnished by the County Agent or by Superintendents of railroads. Numbers of unfortunates have been cared for in our hospitals and at the Refuge, and several have been reclaimed from lives of sin. The Home for the Friendless has always cooperated most kindly with us, and during the past year and up to the fire opened wide its hospitable doors and admitted 700 of our homeless ones. As our work progressed, still another need was felt; an Educational Department was needed. Many worthy young women were struggling to obtain a practical education, and application was made to the various schools and colleges in the different States, and from all most encouraging replies were received, both in regard to tuition and board. Nearly twenty young women have been assisted in procuring a course of education in the different institutions of learning in various parts of the State.

THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Miss Frances L. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, submitted the following report:

The following supplies are reported by Mrs. Knox: Money received of Mrs. Lothrop, of Boston, for special cases of suffering, $100; ladies of St. Louis, by Mrs. Dickinson, 2 boxes glassware, 1 bbl. [illegible] of Y. M. C. A., Chicago, 1 brl. potatoes, 1 brl. apples, 1 bag potatoes; Hartford, Conn., W. C. A., 1 box clothing, boots and shoes valued at $100; from Philadelphia, 2 boxes clothing; Rockford, 5 boxes clothing.

The Department of the Distribution of supplies under the care of Mrs. Knox is represented by the following figures: No. of families supplied with clothing, 806; No. of articles of clothing for the above families, 1,223; No. of lamps and pieces of crockery, 1,048; Bibles, 9.

The following supplies were received and sent to the Women's and Children's Hospital, No. 395 West Adams street: 2 feather beds, 1 box jelly, 1 package rice, 1 paper coffee, 3 box soap, 2 barrels quinces, 1 package dried fruit, 1 package linen, 1 pillow, 3 dozen wrappers. Cash distributed for special cases, $115.

With gifts of from $5 to $10 and $20 out of our special fund, we have worked quietly, but with an energy equal to the demands upon us. We acknowledge with pleasure the courtesies of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the co-operation of other societies of the city, and we speak with special gratefulness of the generosity of the ladies of the W. C. A. of Washington, Philadelphia, Hartford, St. Louis, Rockford, and Aurora, and of gentlemen of Eastern cities, who have, either in person or by correspondence, contributed to our fund for the relief of special classes of suffering. The year opened with quiet hopefulness, even enthusiasm, for our particular objects. It has closed with a consciousness of larger labors, deeper plans, and broader views of Christian work and Christian benevolence. We have done what we could. May the past be but a promise and a prophecy of what we shall do in the future. I can speak with freedom of these figures and gifts, but when I come to the description of the cases we have relieved, I would use only carefully chosen words, and touch but lightly the suffering that has come to us. The most of those whom we have assisted are socially our sisters, those who had never before known a want, and so sensitive were many of them, that their names have been hidden from even our own distributor, while their needs were represented by ladies of our board, or of our acquaintance, and their thanks have been spoken to these ladies alone, and to God. Others have come to us with spirits grieved by the ungentle manner with which they had been met at other places of relief, and they have been soothed and comforted by the sympathizing Christian kindness shown them by our ladies in Chicago. One lady came in on Monday, that fearfully cold day, dressed in garments fit only for October, and as she stood beside a well filled box that had just arrived from Rockford, and saw the carefully prepared garments, her tears fell fast and silently. I need not say that Mrs. Knox, with generous heart, supplied her every pressing necessity. One family relieved was that of a lady upon whom depended the entire care of an invalid husband and her six children. Her last dollar had long before been expended for rent, and the papers requiring her to vacate her little rooms had already been placed in her hands. We went to her, gave her money for her rent, and comforts for her family. We have relieved the wants of the families of some of our city pastors, and of some of our best musical artists, who had lost money, clothing, music, instruments, situation, and home. There have been those to whom sickness has come, and our visitors have gone to them with strong, hopeful words and comforts for the sick room.

The employment office opened on the 16th of October. From that day to the 16th of November, Miss Miller, who was in charge of the office, sent to homes in the city 224 girls. From the 15th of November to the 30th, Mrs. Knox sent to their own homes 250; 47 were sent to the country; 20 to Good Samaritan Society of St. John's Church; 10 to Mr. Freer, to make mattresses; and 12 to the Home of the Friendless, for Relief Society, by contract with Mr. O. C. Gibbs. Total, 573.

From the 16th of October to the 28th of November, the office was daily crowded with girls seeking situations of every character, from kitchen service to copying and bookkeeping. They were always received with pleasant words, and assistance rendered them, as far as possible. The orphan girls have been provided with homes.

REMARKS OF MRS. PATTON.

Mrs. Patton detailed at some length the work of the society, and its plans in prospect. She spoke especially of the Employment Bureau, saying that it was not a mere intelligence office, but should be encouraged both by persons desiring good help, and as a means of operating among sewing women and preventing crime. A high compliment was paid to Miss Miller, in whose charge this department of labor had been, who has done most efficient service. The matter of a home was touched upon. The speaker had, during the summer, visited Boston, Philadelphia, and other Eastern cities, where especial attention was paid to this matter by Christian ladies. After the fire the ladies of the union had worked for special relief, receiving articles for distribution liberally from the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Relief Bureau. Their work in this direction was extensive, and did not appear in the reports of the Treasurer and Secretaries. The Industrial School was given up for the present. The boarders at the home on Jackson street, being very much diminished in numbers, they had, by consent of the managers, opened the rooms for female labor. One of them was under the charge of Miss Dryer, and the other was under the charge of Miss Slater. Both were doing much good. It was desirable that both should be supported by the ladies as far as possible. Mrs. Slater was an accomplished dressmaker, and dresses could be made in this room at as low rates as by seamstresses at home. In regard to a permanent interest of the union in the home, that was a matter for future consideration. The charges of unkind treatment toward girls at that place were unfounded. A school where girls could be educated for domestic labor was most desirable. It would be an excellent thing if domestic labor could be brought into better repute. The debt of the home is $20,000. If the union would pay this they might obtain a permanent interest in it.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Patton's remarks, an offer was made, the lady not being present, to be one of twenty to give $1,000 each to pay off the debt.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Mrs. Patton stated that the constitution was lost in the fire, and a new one would have to be formed. She read a copy of the constitution made up from such sources as were accessible.

The Board of Directors was authorized to prepare a constitution to be submitted to the next meeting of the society for approval.

REMARKS OF MISS DRYER.

Miss Dryer made some interesting remarks in regard to the sewing room of which she is in charge. She urged the necessity of an industrial school where working girls can be taught to think and reason, that being essential to the performance of the commonest duties of life.

Mrs. Doggett, at the invitation of the President, spoke briefly in regard to the industrial schools of Europe, whence she had recently returned, promising fuller information in future.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The meeting then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Mrs. W. W. Patton.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Moses Smith, Mrs. A. E. Kittridge, Mrs. Dr. Arnold, Mrs. Wm. H. Ryder.

Secretary—Mrs. D. P. Graves.

Treasurer—Mrs. Chester Turner.

Directors—Mrs. A. A. Todd, Mrs. P. W. Gates, Mrs. — Shute, Mrs. E. B. Spear, Mrs. Dr. Evarts, Mrs. J. P. Hart, Mrs. E. W. Brayman, Mrs. George L. Scott, Mrs. W. White, Mrs. — Sexton, Mrs. J. E. Young, Mrs. J. F. Eberhart, Mrs. A. D. McCreary, Mrs. Jerome Beecher, Mrs. J. W. Kellogg, Mrs. A. J. Marks, Mrs. Van Osdel, Mrs. J. T. Ryerson, Mrs. J. F. Barnard, Mrs. Wm. E. Doggett.

INCORPORATION.

The Board of Directors met immediately after the adjournment of the meeting to consider the question of incorporation. The papers legally prepared were read by Mrs. Scott. The objects of the proposed organization are to assist in various ways of needy women.

It was decided that the five ladies whose names and oaths were needed to make the document binding should meet a Notary Public to-day, for the purpose of affixing their signatures.

Their names and denominations follow: Mrs. Dr. Evarts, Baptist; Wm. E. Doggett, Swedenborgian; Mrs. Dr. Patton, Congregationalist; Mrs. J. P. Harte, Methodist, and Mrs. Dr. Medway, Episcopalian.

The Board of Directors then adjourned.

A Munificent Gift to the Legal Profession of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The enclosed letter from the Governor of the State of New York will speak for itself. We send it in for publication. The noble and munificent offering to supply all her publications, juridical and legal, as well as a complete set of reports and statutes, which the Governor of the "Empire State" makes on her behalf, is only equalled by the generous and prompt manner in which the gift itself is tendered, "charges paid." We think that a suitable acknowledgment should appear in advance of our meeting. We will thank you, Mr. Editor, if, in the name of the profession, you will do us the favor of making it, with the heartfelt thanks of the Bench and Bar of this city. Yours very truly, THOS. HOYNE, Chairman. M. W. FULLER, H. N. HIBBARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1871. }

GENTLEMEN: I received, yesterday morning, your letter of the 1st inst., relative to supplying, in part, the great loss sustained by the Law Institute and legal profession of Chicago by the fire of October 8 and 9.

I have made arrangements this morning with Banks & Bros., law booksellers, to forward to the institute, without delay, a complete set of the Session Laws and Revised Statutes of this State, together with the State Reports from the beginning, the Digests, and the last edition of Kent's Commentaries. They will be forwarded by express in a few days, charges paid.

I have preferred not to wait for authority from the Legislature, deeming a prompt response to your request important. I have no doubt my action will be approved, and I beg the Law Institute of Chicago will accept the books as a gift from the State of New York.

If your rooms are not ready, please notify me how long you wish the delivery delayed. Very truly yours, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Messrs. Thos. Hoyne, Chairman; Melville N. Fuller, H. N. Hibbard, Committee.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Circuit Court.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by one S. W. Sawyer against Thomas C. Grant, in which damages are laid at $30,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John A. Henricks against Mary C. Sanger, the demand being for $12,000.

—Godfrey Snydacker and partners (bankers) brought suit against Daniel R. Brant, in assumpsit, claiming $1,000.

Superior Court.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

There were in this court three decrees of divorces granted yesterday. The defendants in each case were non-residents, each of them living in the Kingdom of Prussia.

There were also commenced three proceedings looking toward divorce—one upon the ground of adultery; the second for drunkenness; and the third for desertion.

ASSUMPSIT.

George A. Meech brought suit against George A. Bigelow, one of the heirs-at-law of Commodore Bigelow, to recover, in assumpsit, $1,200, alleged to be due probably in connection with the leasing and management of property on Adams and Clark streets.

RAILROAD SUIT.

An action on the case was commenced against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company by Frederick Hock, as administrator of his brother Albert. This is a statutory action brought to recover for the next of kin for the death of the deceased Albert.

Criminal Court.

GRAND JURY.

The grand jury presented to the court (John A. Jameson, of the Superior Court, presiding) fifty-one bills of indictment. It was requested by the jury that they be not discharged, for the reason that they intended to visit the county institutions under their supervision, especially the House of Correction.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Magdalena Schiller was appointed to administer upon the estate of her late husband, August, under bond of $20,000.

—Of the estate of John Wilson, Eliza Jane (widow) was appointed to administer, under bond of $4,000.

WILL PROBATED.

The will of Peter Bruse was proved, and letters testamentary were issued to his widow, Kathrina, under bond of $8,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

"SMOKE" AT THE GLOBE.

The sensational play of "Divorce" has been withdrawn from the stage of the Globe, after a long and successful run. The bill last night consisted of the domestic drama of "Smoke" and the familiar comedy, "Naval Engagements," the first-named being produced here for the first time. The so-called domestic drama is a farce extending through one long act, and having some very comic and some very pathetic passages. The characters are but five, and are mostly from the humblest walks in life. They are: *Armstrong*, a carpenter, (Padgett); *Brown*, ditto, (Martin); *Mr. Burton*, a retired contractor, (Wilson); *Armstrong's* wife (Miss Burt), and his sister (Miss Maddern). The secret spring of the piece is jealousy, and its moral phase, drunkenness, and its attendant sin, idleness. *Armstrong* suspects his wife of infidelity, because she is abroad without known cause. He takes to drinking, is discharged by his employer, and poverty comes upon the family. Its ill effects are somewhat mitigated by *Abigail*, *Armstrong's* sister, who helps the wife to eke out a scanty subsistence by taking in washing, or, to speak more politely, starting a laundry. Things go from bad to worse, and a great crime seems imminent, when *Burton*, like a good angel, appears on the scene and the whole mystery is unravelled, and the trouble ends. A child, secretly kept, which caused the whole difficulty, proves to belong to the sister of *Ellen*, and not to herself as her husband expects. *Armstrong* at once reforms, his wife is made happy, and domestic peace once more reigns over a miserable household.

The play is rather pleasing, and one likely to win the sympathy of an audience. The acting was good last evening, having only the slight stiffness which attends a first production. Padgett played conscientiously as usual, and made one or two especially good points. Miss Maddern was applauded, in the scene in which the action culminates, for the intensity of the denunciation of her brother's abuse of the uncomplaining wife. The introduction of *Brown*, suffering from the nausea that follows a first effort at smoking, gave the piece an air of broad farce and juvenility not perfectly agreeable. The part was, however, acceptably rendered.

The comedy of "Naval Engagements" was played with Mrs. Stoneall as *Mrs. Pontifex*, Langrishe as *Admiral Kingston*, and Miss DeBar as *Mary Mortimer*. Mr. Mortimer, suffering from unpremeditated stage illness, the part of *Lieutenant Kingston* was read by Mr. Howard. Excepting this *contretemps*, the audience seemed thoroughly satisfied with the evening's performance.

MICHIGAN AVENUE THEATRE.

Robertson's sparkling comedy of "School" attracted a very large and intelligent audience to the Michigan Avenue Theatre last evening. The play has been so often presented in this city that any word of commendation from us would be superfluous. In the hands of the Wyndham Company it is simply irresistible. The cast of characters last evening was considerably changed from the one which produced the play at the Dearborn Theatre, last season, and generally for the better. Of the original cast only Messrs. Wyndham and Giddens and Miss Cowell remain. The new faces are Mr. Parsell as the good old *Dr. Sutcliff*, Mrs. Rignold as *Bella Marsh*, Edgar Bruce as *Lord Bofoy* and Mrs. Wilkins as *Mrs. Sutcliff*. The stage of the Michigan Avenue Theatre is rather too contracted to allow of much scenic effect, but notwithstanding this defect, the performance last evening was of the most enjoyable character. "School" will be produced again this evening and during the remainder of the week.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

That Mr. Myers is determined to furnish the citizens of the West Division a first-class entertainment needs no further evidence than the announcement that he has effected engagements with the following favorite *artistes*: John R. Kemble, Ben Cotton, Frank Kent, and Frank Bowles, of the now defunct Dearborn Minstrels. Mr. Kemble is acknowledged to stand at the very head of his profession as a stage manager and "middle man" or interlocutor, while happy Ben Cotton has few equals and no superiors as a comedian. With Arlington and Cotton at the ends, and Kemble in the middle, the West Side Opera House first part will be a scene of fun next Monday night that will astonish the natives. And in the afterpieces, what a stock (to use a commercial phrase), of comedy talent there is presented in the persons of Arlington, Cotton, Kemble, Price, Boker, Keat, and Morton. Taken as a whole, there has never been gathered in this city a stronger combination of minstrel talent than the one that will appear next Monday evening at the West Side Opera House.

A New Cloak Store.

William Reid, late of the firm of A. G. Downs & Co., now located at No. 606 West Lake street, will open a South Side branch at No. 745 Wabash avenue on Thursday next, the 14th instant, with new cloaks and cloakings. Meantime Miss Champlin, formerly one of the chief dressmakers of the old Golden Fleece, may be found there, and orders left with her will be faithfully executed. Miss C. is a modiste of great ability, ranking among the best in the country. Miss Donegan, the principal cutter and fitter of the cloak department, will be found at the south branch on the afternoons of Monday and Thursday, and the rest of the week at the West Side store, where the Misses Austin may also be found. Mr. Reid has just received a large invoice of foreign cloakings and choice water-proofs, which will be sold cheap.

Excellent Goods Selling Cheap.

Messrs. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., No. 171 Twenty-second street, have a few more pieces of beautiful Empress cloths and black alpacas, and an assortment of dress goods in plaids, &c., which they are selling at half price. Their line in black silks is unsurpassed in the city, and they are being sold at full 30 per cent below value. Only a small supply of the $10 all silk Lyons velvet is left. The best velvet made, worth $30, is being disposed of at $20, and Courvoisier's kid gloves are selling at $1.75; long wristed at $2.

A Store for the Wholesale Trade to Rent.

A good brick building, 100 by 80 feet, on the site of the Nevada Hotel, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, will be finished as fast as the weather will permit. It is intended to have it ready for occupation by the 1st of May. Tracings of it can be seen at the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE any day at 1 p. m. It is for rent, and will be finished to suit a good responsible tenant, on a five years' lease, if desired.

Overshoes, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Don't suffer from cold feet in this slushy weather when you can keep them warm and also prevent colds by wearing a pair of Arctics or Alaskas. G. S. Richardson & Co., No. 54 West Randolph street, have them, and also a complete line of boots and shoes, ladies', misses', gents', and children's. Men's and boys' hand-made kip and calf boots a specialty.

EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7—9 p. m.

Sales—200 brls mess pork, December, $12.00; 500 last half December, $12.05; 100, January, $12.20; 250 tcs lard, December, 8 1-2c; 1,000 pieces green hams 17c, average at 8 1-2c; 250 boxes Cumberlands, at Peoria, freight equal, December, 6c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Gold dull at 109 3-8a109 3-4. Loans from 3 to 1 for carrying. One small lot was loaned at 1-64 for use. Clearings $45,000,000. Bids for government gold amounted to $3,365,000, at from 109 73-100 to 109 76-100. The awards were $1,000,000, at from 109 71-100 to 109 76-100.

The government bond market was strong in the old bonds, and prices advanced slightly, notwithstanding the further decline in gold. The new 5 per cent bonds were weak and lower, selling below 10-40s, which bear the same rate of interest.

Stocks opened dull and steady on the second call, and advanced slightly. At the close Western Union, Reading, Northwestern, and Lake Shore had advanced about 1-2c, the market closing firm with few transactions.

Money this morning is firm at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, but a short time before 3 o'clock the market became easier at 6a7 per cent; and still later balances were offered at 5, 4, and 3 per cent, and a loan was made, for effect, at 1 1-2 per cent. The decline below 6 per cent was as artificial as the recent rates above 7 per cent.

Southern State securities on the last call were weak in Tennessees. After the call South Carolina advanced.

Sterling exchange, 109 1-8.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117 1-4	Coups, '67	114 1-2
Coups, '62	110 3-4	Coups, '68	114 5-8
Coups, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	109 1-2
Coups, '65	111 1-4	Currency 6s	113
New	113 1-2		

State bonds:

Missouri	93	Virginia, old	63
Tennessee, old	66 1-2	N. Carolina, old	36 1-2
Tennessee, new	65 3-4	N. Carolina, new	11
Virginia, new	66		

Stocks closed:

Canton	69	N. J. C	110 3-4
Western Union	69 1-2	St. Paul	53 3-4
Quicksilver	23 3-4	Do pfd	77 3-4
Adams Express	87 3-4	Wabash	63 1-2
Wells & Fargo	56 3-4	Do pfd	82
American	59 1-2	Fort Wayne	96 1-4
United States	57	Terre Haute	15
Pacific Mail	47 1-8	Do pfd	38
New York Central	92 3-8	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central Scrip	86 7-8	Do pfd	118
Erie	31 3-8	O. & M	42
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C	86 1-2
Harlem	116 1-8	C., B. & Q	129
Harlem pfd	115 1-8	Lake Shore	89 5-8
Reading	115	Indiana Central	18 1-2
Mich. Cent	118	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	61 3-8	Union Pacific	26 7-8
Do pfd	89 1-2	U. P. bonds	91 1-4
R. I	108 1-4	Central bonds	102 3-8

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 25a28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 7d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 spring, 10s 10d; white, 12s 9d. Corn, 32s 9d.

Provisions—Pork, 58s. Lard, 45s.

LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 p. m.—Consols, for money, 92 1-8; for account, 92 1-4. Bonds—'62, 92 3-8; '65, 93; '67, 95 1-2; 10-40s, 90 3-4.

Bullion in Bank of England increased £18,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.—Bonds, '62, 97 3-8a97 1-4.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Rentes, 56f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9 3-4d; Orleans, 10a10 1-8d. Sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat—Red winter, 11s 7d. Flour, 25a28s.

Cheese—61s.

Provisions—Cumberland middles steady; short ribs, 39s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The arrival of beeves were only 1,400 in season for the market, some 90 more cars being due, hence butchers held off. The market was inactive, but the full rates of Monday were obtained for those sold. Some stock left over. The range was 7 3-4a8c for Texans, some not sold too poor to exceed 7 1 2c; 9a10 1-2c for thin to fair Western, and 11a12c for good to prime. 9 cars Kentucky fat cattle, 8 1-4 cwt, sold at 10 1 2a12c; 2 cars thin Illinois, 5 3-4 cwt, 9c; 3 cars 6 1-2 cwt at 10 1-2c; 6 cars Texans, 1,070 lbs, at 7 3-4c, 55 lbs per cwt.

Sheep—Scarce and wanted at highest prices of season. Only 4,460 came in to-day, and former receipts for week have been light; prices have advanced to 5a6c for sheep; 1 car extra Jersey wethers of 120 lbs selling at 7 1-2c; 2 cars State, 90 lbs, at 6 3-4c; 4 cars Michigan, 80 lbs, at 6 1-4c; 1 car poor Ohio, 72 lbs, at 5 1-2c. Very few lambs on sale; they are worth 6 1-2c for poor Western, and 7a7 1-2c for ordinary to fair State and Canada; fine lots, 8c. Market closes strong, but cannot be counted upon to continue so.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100, and doing better; live are worth 5a5 1-8c; dressed, 6a7c; those of 180 lbs selling at 6 1-2c; Chicago dressed, 5 3-4a6c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,091 head, making the supply 5,389 head or 317 cars, an increase of 76 cars over the same time last week; market steady, prices firm and advanced 1-8c; sales 228 Illinois steers at $6.00; 260 Ohio, av 920 to 1,387 lbs, $4.00a5.70; 97 Indiana steers, av 1,308 to 1,516 lbs, $5.40a6.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400. Market active. Stock scarce and prices firm at advance. Sales 362 Canada lambs, av. 74 to 76 lbs., $6.40a6.75; 322 Canada sheep, av. 115 to 174 lbs, $5.40a5.50; 299 Indiana sheep, av. 84 lbs, $5.25; 162 Ohio sheep, av. 95 lbs, $5.45; 441 Michigan sheep, av. 76 to 82 lbs, $4.50a4.80.

Hogs—Receipts 7,600; market quiet. Prices 10 to 25c lower, closing dull and looking downward. Sales 3,400 at $4.25a4.55 for medium to good; selected, $4.65.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—In staple cottons prices rule steady at 13 1-2c for Indian Head heavy brown sheetings; 13c for Atlantic A do; 12 1-2c for do H and Pacific extra do; 11c for 30-inch Indian Head; 10c for Massachusetts I do; 12 1-2c for K do; 9c for J and F do; 27 1-2c for 9-4 Monadnock do; 30c for 10-4 do; 15c for Amoskeag bleached muslin; 11 1-2c for do Z 34-inch do; 14c for gold medal do; 11 1-2c for Greene G do; 11 1-2c for Winona do; 20c for Wamsutta do; 21c for New York Mills do; 7 3-4c for painting cloths seven yards to the pound; 11 1-2c for fancy prints; 40c for Green & Donnel's spool thread; 80c for J. & P. Coat's and Clark's O. N. T.; 55c for No. 53 common and high color 5-yard worsted braids.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—Cattle received, 120 head; shipped, 98 head by Northern Missouri Railroad.

Hogs received, 1,808 head, at the yards; at the packing houses, 3,606 head. No sales reported; slaughtered, 1,100 head. The market maintains a range of $3.60a3.75, though the feeling is not quite as firm as a few days ago.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling upland, 19 1-4c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 5,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.75a6.00; common to good extra, $6.30a6.55; good to choice, $6.55a7.10; white wheat extra, $7.05a7.25; St. Louis, $6.70a9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat opened dull and closed active; receipts, 9,000 bu. No. 1 spring, $1.50; winter red Western, $1.52a1.61; amber, $1.62a1.65; white, $1.65a1.75. Rye scarce and firm; held at 92a93c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and lower; receipts, 21,000 bu; mixed, Western afloat, 78 1-4a78 1-2c; new, 76 1-2a78c. Oats dull; receipts, 19,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 56a57c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Firm, at 34c.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar unchanged. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 40a55c. Rice, 8 3-8a9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12 3-8c; refined, 23a23 1-4c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; mess, $13.40a13.50; January, $14.62 1-2; February, $14.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 7 7-8c; short, 8a8 1-4c; short ribs, 8 1-4c; long clear, 7 1-2c. Lard active and firm; No. 1 prime steam, 9a9 5-8c; kettle, 9 3-4c; December, 9 1-2a9 5-8c; February, 6 7-8c; March, 10c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 11a23c; State, 22a30c.

CHEESE—Dull; 11a14c.

WHISKEY—Firmer and scarce at $1.00a1.01.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.22; No. 2, $1.20. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 33 1-2c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 42c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 64c. Barley steady; No. 2, 64c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping; $3.90a4.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—COTTON—In good demand; low middling at 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; family at $6.65a6.90. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1.43a1.46. Corn, 46c. Rye, 75a85c. Oats, 36a40c. Barley, 75a85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in light demand, and held firm at $13.37 1-2 cash, $13.50 seller January. Lard quiet, weak; more offering; sales of prime steam at $8.55 per cwt. Bulk meats quiet and weak; no demand; prices nominal. Bacon dull and a shade lower, at 7c, 7 5-8c, and 7 1-2c for new shoulders, clear ribs, and clear sides. Old sides can be bought 1-4c less.

HOGS—Heavy receipts depress the market; quoted at $4.30a4.50. Receipts, 12,030; trains still due.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher, at 91c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—COTTON—Firm; 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; fall superfine, $5.25a5.65; X, $5.90a6.15; XX, $6.25a6.50. Wheat strong; higher; No. 3 red fall, $1.48a1.49; No 2 do, $1.55. Corn inactive; shade lower; mixed on track, 44 1-2c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 40c. Barley unchanged, 75c; prime fall rye firm at 75c. No. 2.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

TOBACCO—Stiff; offerings light.

HEMP AND BAGGING—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal; 13c present delivery; sales seller January, 13 1-4a13 1-2c. Dry salt meat more active; loose clear rib, 5 3-4c; jobbing and order lots packed shoulders 5c; clear rib, 6 1-4c; clear, 6 3-8c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7 1-4a7 1-2c; clear rib, 7 1-8c; clear rib, 7 3-4c. Lard firm; active 8 1-2a8 5-8c.

HOGS—Weak; lower; $4.25; mostly $4.05a4.15.

CATTLE—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 50,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; hogs, 13,321; cattle, 100.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 white Michigan $1.45; No. 2 red $1.33; No. 3 do $1.21. Corn dull, high mixed 48 3-4a49c; low mixed 47 3-4a48c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 36c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady, $6.30.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady at $5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Flour steady. Wheat neglected. Corn in moderate demand and heavy; sales 20,000 bu new on private terms; 30,000 bu No. 2 old Western at 66c. Barley—Sales of Western at 80a82c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Harris & Stone are selling ladies' and children's furs very low. Harris, formerly with Bishop & Barnes.

Spotted Like Dominoes.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty-four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like Sozodont. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible.

$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes—Highest prize $50,000 gold coin, to be distributed legally by chance, January 30th, 1872, in aid of the Mercy Hospital, Omaha, Nebraska. Pattee & Gardiner, Managers. Tickets $2 each, or two for $3.

Mlle. Nilsson says: "I am delighted with Burnett's Cocoaine"—a luxuriant, perfect hair dressing.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. GLENDENNIN, WHO visited the North Presbyterian Church, will please call at No. 6 Sixteenth-st., she will hear something to her advantage.

PERSONAL—G. M. M.: LETTER RECEIVED; I [illegible] write; you write again; can't see it as you do. RANDALL.

MARRIED.

BARNEY—RICHARDSON—At Ottawa, on the 6th inst., H. L. Barney, of this city, and Miss Lizzie C., eldest daughter of the late William C. Richardson.

DIED.

FALCH—Josephine A. Falch, wife of Charles H. Falch, December 7, 1871. Funeral from late residence, 284 Milwaukee-av., Sunday, at 12 p. m. [illegible] papers please copy.

AYER—At Geneva, Ill., on Thursday morning December 7, Gertrude Bridwell, youngest daughter of Herbert C. and Hattie Hubbard Ayer, aged 16 months. Funeral from the residence of John V. Ayer, 1 Park Row, Friday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock m.

CARROLL—In Cincinnati, December 6, 1871, of diphtheria, Clara Carroll, aged 3 years and 4 months, only daughter of the late Charles R. Carroll, of this city.

STEVENS—December 6, 1871, at 337 West Lake-st., of small-pox, James M. Stevens, aged 28 years, formerly of Pecatonica, Ill. Buried at Graceland Cemetery.

BENNETT—December 5, 1871, George Bennett, brother-in-law of Absalom and Charles Viggers, and uncle of George Tiney. Funeral at his late residence, 77 Curtis-st., Friday, December 8, at 1 o'clock p. m. [illegible], N. Y., papers please copy.

SILVERMAN—In this city, December 7, 1871, Elizabeth L. Swords, beloved wife of Frank Silverman, aged 30 years, 4 months and 12 days. Funeral from 229 Warren-av., Saturday next, at 10 o'clock a. m. Montreal and Philadelphia, Pa., papers please copy.

LONG—In this city, on the morning of the 7th, Mrs. Martha, wife of John M. Long, aged 28 years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 305 East Division-st., on Friday, December 8, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Graceland.

CARTER—At Leominster, Mass., November 29, very suddenly, J. Thomas Carter, aged 42 years, formerly of Chicago.

DEAN—On the 6th inst., of apoplexy, Mrs. Chloe C. Dean, relict of the late John S. Dean, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, 1415 Prairie-av., on Friday, the 8th, at 2 p. m. Friends are cordially invited to attend. Remains to be taken to Adrian, Mich., for interment. Detroit and Adrian, Mich., papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
MANAGER .... S. MYERS

Arlington's Minstrels!

First Week of Wm. Dwyer, Charley Smith, and Frank DeCourcey.

Change of programme. Arlington's Challenge Essence; Price's Haunted House; many new novelties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Prices, 75 and 50 cents; Matinee, 50 and 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

This evening will be presented the new serio-comic drama of

SMOKE,

and the elegant comedy of

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Matinee Saturday afternoon. In preparation—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

"THE COMING GIRL"

Will be introduced to the public by

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON,

In her new Lecture, to be delivered next MONDAY evening. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's, 469 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st., and Michigan-av. Free Library. On West Side at Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Office, 85 South Canal-st.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings,

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY

in Robertson's elegant comedy,

SCHOOL!

Saturday afternoon, Grand Family Matinee.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. CENTRAL HALL.

Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

This spacious and elegant Hall, the largest, best ventilated and most centrally located of any at present in this city, will be finished on the 10th inst. With the Gallery it will seat 1,500 persons. Managers of first-class entertainments, who intend to visit Chicago during this winter, can now secure this beautiful Hall on favorable terms. For further information, apply to JOHN T. APPLEBERG, Office Central Hall, Cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, 3 and 4 Randolph-st.

Household Goods,

White Granite Glass and Hardware, Blankets, Comforters, New Buggies, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Entire Furniture,

and Apparatus of a first-class Photographer AT AUCTION,

on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Auction House. Also

4 New Buggies, 2 Horses, Farm Wagon, etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Regular Saturday's Sale
OF

Household Furniture,

On Saturday, Dec. 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Bed Lounges, Bureaus, Parlor Chairs and Rockers, Dining and Office Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Carpets, Crockery, etc. At 11 o'clock—One pair Horses and Harness, and Lumber Wagon.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.
Friday, December 8, at 10 o'clock,
will be sold at our new quarters,

THREE CAR LOADS OF

FURNITURE

From the Hoyt House, St. Joseph, Mich.,

consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, French Beds and Duck Top Springs to fit, Bureaus, Washstands, Extension Tables, Chairs, etc., to be sold FRIDAY, Dec. 8, for account of mortgage, besides other Furniture belonging to families breaking up housekeeping; also new goods, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sideboards, Book-cases, Office, Dining and Kitchen Chairs, Furniture, etc. We are furniture manufacturers' agents, and retail at their prices daily, and by auction every Friday to the highest bidder.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, and furniture manufacturers' agents, 291 & 293 Michigan-av., corner Eldridge court.

Fine Art Sale.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE

Begs to inform the public that he will sell, BY AUCTION, his entire

COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,

Selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising *chefs d'œuvres* and gems of the GREAT MODERN MASTERS, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 12 and 13, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, 817 Broadway, New York. Tickets of admission will be issued, for which application should be made to the auctioneers, personally or by mail.
W. R. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, N. Y.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE,

AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, 1871,

At 24 North Canal-st.,

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing each day until the whole is closed out. All the unredeemed pledges of J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, late of 119 South Clark-st., and now of 32 West Lake-st. The stock consists of Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Fire Arms, Musical Instruments, Furs, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc.
J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker.
W. R. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK OF HAND-CUT files of superior quality, and at low figures. T. B. BROWNE & CO., 67 and 69 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND MOST PERFECT electrical instrument in the country, for medical purposes; full instructions given to purchaser. Address or apply to J H, 228 Third-av., for two days.

FOR SALE—125,000 RED BRICK AT REDUCED rates. Call and see specimens. WOLFE & FINLEY, 419 South Clarke st.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER WAUCOMA ON REASONABLE terms; the schooner Waucoma, class A 2, carrying 21,500 bushels of wheat. For particulars apply to R. P. FITZGERALD & CO., of Milwaukee; or, W. M. EGAN, Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 100 000 GOOD OLD BRICK, cleaned. NICHOLSON BROS. & CO., Builders, 50 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY TONS OF FANCY MICHIGAN dried apples. Call on or address F. E. LOVEJOY & CO., Litchfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF safe; nearly new. Call at 492 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, A NEW YORK cracker machine and brake, nearly new. Call, or address JAS. TIERNAN, Waukegan, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cures all diseases, or no pay. 138 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL OFFERS THE very best instruction on the pianoforte, at very low prices. All pupils are taught by the Principal in person, not by assistants. Terms, for three pupils in a class, $12.50 each, for full hour lessons. Pupils received any day except Tuesday and Friday, at 142 South Morgan-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EGAN-AV., NEAR new cotton manufactory, and other manufacturing establishments, near railroad track, and Illinois and Michigan Canal; dwelling house property taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 100x110 feet, northwest corner of Twenty-second-st. and Prairie-av., suitable for a family hotel; price low; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS, CORNER OF TWELFTH-st. and Campbell-av., near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A 4-story marble-front house, and lot. Only $9,000, if taken at once. House first-class in every respect. J. S. SCOVEL, 87 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—A NEW frame cottage house of 7 rooms, and lot, No. 729 West Jackson-st., between Lincoln and Robey; price, $4,000; $1,000 cash, $1,000 in one year, balance in three years; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WESTERN-AV. AND HARRISON-st.—100x161 feet, northwest corner of Western-av. and Harrison-st.; price, $5,000; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—NEAT 2-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 22 feet front, No. 549 Michigan-av.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Halsted-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—379 FT. ON SCHILLER-ST., WITH a frontage of 90 ft 7-10 on Lake Michigan, with riparian rights. Also a cream-colored horse, 7 years old, fast trotter, sound, and can do his mile high up in the fortys. For particulars inquire at 297 North State-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PROPERTY ON PRAIRIE-av.; lot, 120 feet; house completely furnished; can be vacated immediately. Any party requiring an elegant and spacious residence may address K W, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE STORE AND brick warehouse on the lake shore, Block 1, Cleaverville, with two acres of ground, railroad and dock privileges. Dimensions of building, three stories and basement, 128x60 feet. F. C. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 11 rooms; all modern improvements and lot 22x125 ft; No. 388 West Adams-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; barn and lot 22x125, fronting Jefferson Park, on Adams-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FT ON NORTH LASALLE-ST., deep corner lot.
50 ft on North Lasalle-st., east front.
25 ft on North Clark-st., east front.
25 ft on North Wells-st., west front.
25 ft on North Sedgwick-st.
H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER lot on State-st., about 180 feet square, north of Twenty-second-st. WM. HANSBROUGH, 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT FOR A BANK, 25X100 feet, fronting south on Adams-st., 80 feet west of Dearborn-st.; will be sold at a grand bargain, if applied for immediately. Drop me a note and I will call and see you. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND lot, very cheap, on eight years' time, 6 per cent interest; small payment down. (38) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 BUILDINGS, LONG LEASE, ON Lake-st., near Wood. Only $1500 cash for both if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW COTTAGE, 48x200 feet, near Lincoln-st.; for good business corner on business street. Will give a bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS LOT on Larrabee-st., near Division, for cottage and lot on West Side. Will give a bargain. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT ON Walnut-st., near Wood. $1,500 if taken at once. Cheap at $2,000. Full abstract. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME DWELLING, 12 ROOMS, 5 years lease, Green-st., near VanBuren-st. Only $2,200, if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CAMPBELL PARK, 2½ miles from the Court House; $1,000 each; terms easy. Apply CAMPBELL BROS., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' CREDIT, A FEW more splendid lots near Lincoln Park and School; half the cash to build with advanced. Office open in the evening till 8 o'clock. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTH SIDE—24 CHOICE building lots, south of Englewood, and easy of access by improved streets and steam trains. Will sell to a club of 12 persons, two lots each, for $150 per lot, payable ½ cash, and balance at the end of 3 years, at 8 per cent, if sold immediately. Lots are free of all incumbrance, and title perfect. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 3 ROOMS, ON Halsted-st., south of Englewood. Price, $800. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE houses, lots, and farms cheap, on easy terms; will exchange for city property. Information given from 10 to 1, at 800 State-st., by the owner, O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—1,400 ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER, 2 miles river front, good for manufacturing, railroad crossing in centre. J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—A good farm of 320 acres, 50 miles from Chicago. Also a good farm of 55 acres with stock and tools. Farms and farm lands in Iowa and Missouri. H. WHIPPLE, Room 8, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LANDS—140 ACRES ON Mission Harbor, Grand Traverse County, giving good shipping facilities, and 320 acres in Antrim and Lenawee counties, Michigan, all heavily timbered, and part valuable pine; will sell reasonably, or exchange for good Chicago property. For particulars apply to J. H. RAUCH, Munroe, Michigan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT OR OUTSIDE city lot, in part exchange for lot on Madison-st., 24x194 ft, to alley. (45) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUSTOMERS for half-dozen choice cottages and lots in section 7, or near Union Park. Please send description and terms to E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CHICAGO PROPERTY inside city limits for property adjoining city limits. Will put some cash with it. Address M B, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—A LADY'S POCKET-BOOK, containing $86.50, and veil, was dropped from a lady's muff, Tuesday, about 7 p.m., going west on north side of Madison, between Ada-st. and Western-av., and north to Warren-av. The reward will be promptly paid on leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING OF THE great fire, from a dray, corner of Twelfth and Halsted-st., a tin box marked "A. McCoy," the property of Amasa McCoy, lately of Crosby's Opera House. Contains nothing of value except to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and no questions asked, by leaving the same at the office of the Tribune, 15 Canal-st. Owner can be addressed at Rockford Ill.

LOST—ON THE 6TH INST., A NEW SEAL skin glove, on Elizabeth-st., between Randolph and West Washington-sts. The finder will be rewarded if glove is returned to STRYKER & CO., No. 231 West Madison-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, between 3 and half past 4 o'clock, a half circular fur cape, from a carriage on Michigan-av., near Standard Hall. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the office of C. B. DUPEE, corner of Sixteenth and Clark-sts., will receive the thanks of the owner and be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND dog; answers to the name of Tasso. Any one finding him will be rewarded by reporting at 503 Wabash-av.

LOST—A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD; white spot on face; three white feet. Return to No. 340 North Reuben-st. GOTTFRIED SCHUBERT.

LOST—DECEMBER 5—$25 REWARD—A GENT'S shell solitaire diamond pin; finder please call at 468 Wabash-av., at D. G. HAMILTON & CO.'S office.

LOST—A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, with steel chain. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to No. 273 West Polk-st.

LOST—A BOOK CONTAINING STATISTICS OF the Fire District—On LaSalle, somewhere between the North and South Sides; please return it to 72 West Madison-st. JAMES RIDLEY.

LOST—ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK MONDAY AFTERNOON, a lady's mink boa, on Wabash-av., or on Eighteenth st. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at Whitfield's drug store, 883 State-st.

LOST—BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH-ST. AND Wabash-av., on State or Twentieth-sts., December 6, a dark mink collar; reward will be given if delivered to G. S. BALDWIN, 934 State-st.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN HARRISON and Monroe, gold-headed cane. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 136 West Jackson-st.

FOUND—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with heavy iron chain and strap attached to him. Can be had at 128 West Washington-st., by paying charges.

STRAYED—ON DEC. 3, FROM EGAN-AV., NEAR American Bridge works, a white cow with short horns; left one had been sawed, the right one had been broken; with red ears. Liberal reward for her recovery. WM. GLANNEN.

STOLEN—FROM 112 MADISON-ST.—DARK brown pony, 12 hands high; large scar on right hind quarter; star in forehead. Information left at 192 West Van Buren-st. will be paid for.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 6, one carriage robe, on Michigan-av., between Harmon-court and Thirteenth-st. H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 329 Michigan-av.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON November 25, 1871, a red and white cow, with a white stripe on her face, and two letters on right hip. The above reward will be paid for any information that will lead to her recovery by MICHAEL RICE, No. 133 Seward-st.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 408 CATHARINE-st., a bay horse, with white star in forehead (only mark), has long black tail, and weighs 850 or 900 pounds. The above amount will be paid by bringing him as above.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS AS WANTED. Purchase money mortgages bought, by OTIS & LANE, 101 East Harrison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREHOUSE receipts, wagons, diamonds, and other collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON UNINCUMBERED real estate, or would purchase mortgages. D. LEONARD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON PROPERTY worth $12,000. Will give 10 per cent. and 5 per cent commission. Address S M B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A PURCHASE MONEY mortgage of about $2,000. Address W. B. JACKSON, 622 West VanBuren-st, stating full particulars.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $1,500 FOR FROM FOUR TO six months, or a year, on personal property worth $5,000. Will not pay over 2 per cent. Address F. B., Tribune office.

$5,000—WANTED TO SELL $5,000 RIVERSIDE bonds, interest payable in gold. Will exchange the same for Chicago real estate. Address W. B., Tribune office, Chicago.

$50,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, time; also, secured notes cashed. 511 Wabash-av. H. LOWY.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES OF FROM 5 TO 10 rooms, at from $10 to $30 per month, in Evanston, North Evanston, and Glencoe. Can be seen at my office, Room 15, 54 North Canal-st., in the forenoon, and at Evanston in the afternoon. C. D. BROWNE.

TO RENT—ON PARK-AV., A WELL FURNISHED, stone front two-story and basement house, twelve rooms, hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, &c. Apply at 16 West Randolph-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

TO RENT—HOUSE 83 WABASH-AV., OR PARLOR and two rooms, furnace, hot and cold water. Apply to G. T. TREGO, 60 South Canal-st., in evening 187 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS at 1104 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS on the corner of Fulton and Robey-sts., with barn in rear; will be rented to a responsible party till May 1, 1872. Key can be found at 729 Fulton-st., and other particulars ascertained.

TO RENT—ABOUT CHRISTMAS A NEW house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 8 rooms with alcove, water and gas, all conveniences; rent to a party that will take boarders. A small lot of furniture to be sold up-stairs. Apply at the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 221 West Madison-st., from 12 to 1.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, EAST OF Union Park, $75; 10 rooms, 40 minutes ride, $20; offices and rooms. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS OR SUITES of rooms furnished on northeast corner of Halsted and Webster-av., North Side.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON SOUTH Park-av.; owner will board for rent. B. KENNEDY & CO., real estate brokers, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, IN FINE order, on Lake-av.; rent only $50; nice furniture for sale cheap. B. KENNEDY & CO., real estate brokers, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—4 MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS, near Union Park, first-class, with modern improvements. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—$50—BRICK HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, with lawn, on North Side. D. LEONARD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., modern improvements—or for sale, the best bargain in Chicago. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, OF 14 rooms, 1284 Prairie-av.; rent, $100 per month. Apply to RAND & MITCHELL, 14 South Clinton-st., or 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—CORNER ON FIFTH-AV., 40x90 FT., for 10 years; on Kinzie-st., near State, 100x150 ft, to May, '77; on West Madison-st., 22x190 ft, to '82. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, A 2-story English basement house on Wabash-av., north of Harmon court, now occupied by the Republic Insurance Co., at half the price paid for a house same size, in same block. None but responsible first class parties need apply to WM. HANSBROUGH or CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND DAILY OFFICE hour, with privilege of office, to a first-class physician in a first-class dentist's office. Address, or call, DENTIST, 541 Wabash-av., between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of pressed brick front store, corner of Madison and Market-sts., 45x110 ft., for a term of 5 or more years, to be completed March 1. Address propositions to ALBERT H. WALKER, 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES FOR $300 on Michigan-av., between Congress and Van Buren-sts., east side. Apply on premises to W. J. BARNEY, Land Agent.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, SUITABLE for storage purposes. Warranted free from frost. Terms very moderate. 118 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—46 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST., ON second floor, 3 good rooms for business purposes or offices. Also, good basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—GOOD OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, on Wabash-av., near Hubbard-court, till 1st of May. Apply at Room 3, 289 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD OFFICE—ALSO A FLOOR for business; also, desk room. All on Canal-st., near Washington-st. J. H. NICHOLS & CO., 22 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., ON Calumet-av., good brick barn with water in it; 3 stalls. Address H & L, 400 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON OR BUSINESS PURPOSES, house of 8 rooms on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st. 653 State-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—TWO SETS OF LARGE PARLORS, suitable for first-class stores. A large basement, a number of good office rooms, all within a half block of the Post Office, on Wabash-av.; without doubt the best location in the city; also, an entire house on Wabash-av. for business purposes. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST SIDE LASALLE-st., between Lake and South Water, 20x80 feet, for a term of years; owner will improve to suit tenants. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., third floor northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 548 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire at 180 South Green-st., between Jackson and Van Buren.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR lodgings, very low, in fine brick residence, 248 Calumet-av., south of Twenty-fifth-st.; attendance, fuel, and gas; hot and cold water, and bath.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE of about 10 rooms, modern improvements preferred; prompt pay for a comfortable home; location, West Side, in fine neighborhood; will rent for one year or longer. Address, J, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR unfurnished house with 4 to 8 rooms, West Side. Apply to J. T. VANCE, Olympic Theatre.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE with 5 or 6 rooms, on South Side. Will pay a liberal rent and give security and best of references. Address WHITTAKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED OR partly furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address giving location and full particulars. C H O, branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM or hall, suitable for a small and select literary club to meet in. Address B F, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT OR STORAGE room, for wool, by JOHN H. HOWARD & CO., 130 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping in vicinity of new Post Office. Address B, Box 3002, Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 79 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines, 25 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, 100-horse power, now running in good order; also, boiler; to be sold to put in larger engine. Address SAMUEL RIDDLE, Glen Riddle Post Office, Delaware County, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND 15-horse power portable engine, in complete running order. Inquire at elevator, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and straw cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sand-papering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

WE HAVE PATTERNS FOR OVERHEAD hangings, with self-oiling boxes, a complete nest of pulley-patterns up to 36 inches, and are prepared to take orders for shafting with couplings and other machine foundry, and wood-shop work immediately. Also can make woodworking machinery. A few 8 and 10 horse portable engines on hand of our own manufacture. Also horse tread-powers, saw frames, and saws for sawing wood. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wis.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL FRESH STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND lease of store, of an old-established business stand, fixtures with store, for sale, at 778 West Madison-st. Any one wishing a good business will do well to look after this, as the present owner is about to change business.

A BOOKBINDERY IS WANTED AT WABASH steam printing house corner Twelfth-st and Wabash-av; room and steam power ready and plenty of work assured.

A RARE CHANCE—PARKER'S CHAMPION can opener and ten minute top for sale, with stock, patterns, and tools for manufacturing, or will trade for furniture. Call at 77 South Halsted-st.

A SPLENDID COMMISSION BUSINESS FOR sale, to be sold for $250. Large stock on hand. This is a very good chance to make money with small capital. Rent low, and best location. Address X Y Z, Tribune office.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE, IN ILLINOIS, 140 miles from Chicago; a four-run mill complete, with engine and boilers, and all the necessary machinery, with cooper's shop, etc., the entire for $5,500, or the engine and boiler, stones and machinery, will be sold separate. Apply to J. W. BAXTER & CO., mill furnishers, foot of West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT for sale. Elegant room, 24x80. No rent. Big business. Cause, sickness. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st. Room 12.

LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE. NO. 92 South Clinton-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR rent, with new brick and wooden buildings, 150 feet front on Erie-st., with brick and wooden building, together with a 60 horse power engine and boilers, all in perfect order for immediate use. Also 150 feet front on Ontario-st. Apply at the works, No. 70 Erie-st.

ONE UNDIVIDED HALF IN A PROPERTY for sale, the present rental of which is $20,000. Somewhat encumbered. Title perfect. For further particulars address W, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR DRY GOODS, NOTIONS—Grocery store; best location in city; shelving, partitions, lease, for $50. 757 Lake-st.

TIN AND HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE, ON West Indiana-st., No. 171. A good bargain for cash.

THE NEATEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY for sale; good location; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call on or address CHARLES ANDRIEUS, 45 Hubbard-court.

THE ADVERTISER HAS IN CHICAGO, JUST outside of the new fire limits, a 3-story building, with boiler, engine, shafting etc.; any one having a profitable manufacturing business who wishes to join him may address T F, Tribune office.

$500. RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL half interest in business and $1,500 stock. Clears $450 cash monthly. No bonus. 653 State-st., Room 2.

SEWING MACHINES.

ASK FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED HOWE Sewing Machine; the oldest, best and most reliable, and do not buy any other. Offices 239 South Halsted-st. and 529 Wabash-av. Canvassers wanted, and liberally dealt with.

SAVE $20. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on easy monthly payments. Salesroom, 278 West Madison-st. South Side office, 227 Park-av.

SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, EXCHANGED or rented. Oil, needles, and attachments for all machines. 195 West Madison-st.

WEED, SINGER, AND WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines for sale, on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment to those who desire it. C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st.

WEED, ÆTNA AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS sewing machines sold on easy monthly installments. Work taken in payment. Machine supplies always on hand. W. P. STICKNEY, 137 East Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HIGGINS' MAKE PIANOS; parties renting may apply rent as part payment, money at end of year. Apply at TAYLOR'S, 35 South Canal-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphic business at PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 468 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS TO canvass for the Howe sewing machine. To good men we shall offer liberal inducements. Apply at the South Side office, 529 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SEWING machine men to canvass and sell the wonderful "Domestic" Sewing Machine (family and manufacturing) in any city in the country of Philadelphia, Penn., a population of over 700,000 inhabitants. Liberal terms. Address JUDSON & BLASCHECK, 1318 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS ACquainted with Chicago merchants. Apply at 119 Madison-st. LARKIN & ACKLEY.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH about $1,500 at once; security and good wages given. Inquire for MERRILL, cor. Clark and Madison-sts., 2d Clark.

WANTED—RAILROAD AND FARM LABORERS to go South; highest wages paid and steady work; cheap tickets to South. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—75 WOOD CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA, for John Dutcher; a winter's work; 100 farm hands for the State at $1 per day and board; cheap tickets to St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, Vicksburg, etc. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to first class canvassers, at the office of the Gold Medal Sewing Machine, 290 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARN MAN. APPLY to A. BOOTH, 768 Indiana-av., with reference.

WANTED—TEAMSTERS—TWO GOOD MEN to drive teams. Apply at 45 South Desplaines-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OF PLEASING address, to whom lucrative employment will be given. Inquire for three days at 111 South Halsted-st. J. B. WARD.

WANTED—100 MORE RAILROAD LABORERS South; wages, $2.25 per day; board, $3.50 per week, at 99 South Canal-st., opposite St. Louis Depot, where all the cheap tickets are sold to all points South. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and make himself useful around the house. Apply at 517 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO CALL AND EXAMINE our new corn sheller; shells 8 bushels per hour; retails $1.50; no charge for rights; good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GROCERY CLERK (GERMAN); A young man willing to work and tend a horse. Call at 288 Hubbard-st., cor Rucker. RAY & BROTHER.

WANTED—GERMAN CLERK IN A NOTION store. Apply at 163 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN A DRUG STORE who partly understands the drug business. Address LORTON & DALE, 1275 State-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping, and familiar with dry goods, may address, stating full particulars of experience, A B A, care Carrier 73.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT CUTTER; to a man with a good acquaintance in this line liberal arrangements will be made. Address, with real name, J J C, 346 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE CABINET-MAKER; PERMANENT job to a good workman. Address by letter or person, J. C. FITTMAN, Mahomet, Champaign County, Ill.

WANTED—A HORSESHOER, AT 537 SOUTH Halsted-st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY WHO HAS WORKED on spiral spring beds. Call between 12 and 2 p. m. at 224 West Madison-st. in basement.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, and boys to learn the trade, at McGINLEY'S, 124 West Madison-st. Call early.

WANTED—A PROOF-READER ACCUSTOMED to daily newspaper work. Address 777 Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, at the Gazette office in Fort Wayne. The highest wages paid. The best of board can be obtained at $5 per week, or at $10 for man and wife. Steady employment guaranteed to a skillful workman. Apply, with references, to publishers of Gazette, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—20 FIRST-RATE BRICKLAYERS; highest price. Apply CLARK & BROTHER, Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE cabinet makers; none wanted but those who have their benches and tools. Apply to B. S. DOWNER, with Hale & Bro., furniture dealers, 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—RULER AND BOOKBINDER. A permanent place and fair wages will be given to a good man who is competent to take charge of a ruling machine, and work in a building within 50 miles of Chicago. No man who drinks or over fifteen [illegible] of age need apply. Address, with reference and amount of wages would expect, JOHN FARRON, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD-WORKMAN on buggies, at piece work; steady employment. J. H. KLINES, corner of Adams and Clinton-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS—5 OR 6 GIRLS good compositors, at the Beacon Office, Aurora, Ills.; steady employment and good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD STRIPPER-GIRL. INQUIRE at 247 West Randolph st.

WANTED—THREE RESPECTABLE GIRLS for labelling bottles at WARNER'S Manufactory, 610 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLE AT MARTYN'S Dining Rooms, 42 West Washington-st. Apply before 9 a. m.

WANTED—SIX LADY COMPOSITORS; GOOD pay, permanent work, and a pleasant office; also, two job printers. W. W. WHITE, Room 8, 83 and 85 South Canal-st.

WANTED—LADY COPYISTS. CALL WITH specimen of writing, at 293 Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at Hyde Park, must have good references. Wages $4 per week. Apply Thursday and Friday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 72 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED GIRL FOR general housework. Apply for particulars at 610 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 38 University-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply, with references, at 705 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. 537 Wabash-av., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 368 Thirty-third st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework in small family. Apply at 50 Walnut-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT CAN COOK, wash, and iron, at 53 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—30 GIRLS FOR GOOD SITUATIONS; no fees charged. Apply at the Home Employment Agency, 1353 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER, and ironer at 944 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN AND SECOND girl. Inquire at 47 West Randolph st, up-stairs, in front room.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; ONE who understands cooking, for a private family. Apply, with references, at 344 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 131 South Peoria-st., cor. Adams.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK at 53 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of six; pay, $3; 135 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 352 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, 14 OR 15 years of age, as nurse for two small children. Must come well recommended. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTON HOUSE, 123 AND 125 West Madison-st., a good cook and chamber girl.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. ALSO KITCHEN girl. Apply early at 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COOK TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Good wages given, and references required. Inquire at 9 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses. Also, an assistant and apprentices. 52 Peck-court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars and large experience desires to be connected with some well-established concern. Address JOHN G, 409 Wabash-av.

A PARTY OF THREE OF RESPECTABILITY and experience desire to contract for the removal of debris. Address SCOTCHMEN, Tribune office.

BRASS FOUNDRY AND FINISHING SHOP, formerly at 50 and 52 Madison-st., now in full operation at 195 West Madison-st., with increased facilities for light and heavy castings, light finishing, and sheet metal work. Western Sewing Machine Company, P. E. MAYHEW, Manager.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

MERCHANTS HAVING BOOKS TO POST, OR knotty accounts straightened out, can secure the services of a thorough accountant by addressing B. L. JACOBS, 66 Walnut-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Room 1 and 2, formerly 133 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

NO INCONVENIENCE FROM RUSTY BOLTS will arise if you use France's Patent Fasteners. Great chance for agents to make money. 135 Twenty-ninth-st.

TEAMING—I AM OPEN FOR CONTRACTS TO clean out cellars in burnt district at low rates and on short notice. Have a great many of my own teams; large quantity of lake sand for sale. Call at Dr. Houghton, 1285 State st. P. EDWARDS.

WANTED—500 TEAMSTERS, FARMERS, AND laborers, to buy army overcoats. The cheapest, warmest, and most durable clothing for men working in the ruins. CLEMENT & SAYER, 289 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS WHEELER & Wilson Sewing Machine, a lady's gold watch and chain. Address TOMPKINS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—THE LEASE, stock, and fixtures of a well-established stove and tinware business, in the vicinity of West Madison and Desplaines-sts. Communications confidential. Address M & T, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE A LOT ON FIFTY-first-st., near car shops, for a covered yacht buggy. D. COLE & SON, 186 Madison-st.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address HOWELL CO., Saco, Me.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with a cash capital of $25,000, in an old and well-established house, occupying a leading position in its line of business. For particulars address M W B, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$400 WILL BUY A HALF interest in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 138 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL INVEST $4,000 in commission or grocery business, as partner, or loan to responsible employer. Have 4 years' experience in commission house. Consultation only with principals, giving name and business. BUSINESS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH, IN A first-rate wholesale liquor business in a large town in Wisconsin. Apply to SHUFELDT & BALL, 25 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 CASH IN an established business doing a good hide, wool and junk business. Address Glass Box 150, Logansport, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good and careful driver. Address E B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF a stable of horses, public or private, by a steady man, by a man of 25 years' experience; best of reference given. Address G. J. TRACEY, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and his wife (German); the man to take care of horses; his wife to do general housework; are willing to go into the country. Address A W S, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR SALESMAN in some wholesale house. Have had 8 years' business experience; age 19; best of references given; can do almost anything useful. C W R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman by a thorough and experienced man; best of city references given. Address WILLIAMSON, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of quick understanding and having some experience in brick-laying, to complete his learning with a good contractor. Address, stating wages, [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER OF PRIVATE scholars, by a lady in St. Louis. Can teach English, drawing, music, and French. Address TEACHER, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, the other as second, in a private family. Call Thursday morning at 22 Polk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, and the other as second girl, in a private family. Please call at 15 Polk-st. Friday afternoon.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO CAPABLE cooks for hotel or boarding house; also for two private families. Apply at Mrs. [illegible], 52 Peck-court. A chambermaid wanted for Hyde Park.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLINER AND dressmaker from London. Address R G, Box 8, Hyde Park Post Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph—A large, pleasant room, suitable for a two or three gentlemen. Also, a few table boarders.

75 NORTH PEORIA-ST. — FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; terms, $6 per week.

159 CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Board and rooms for a gentleman and wife and single gentlemen in a private family. Dinner at half past 6.

335 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, in a private family.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for two gents. Terms reasonable; location fine. References exchanged.

380 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER CENTRE-av.—A few boarders can be accommodated in a private family.

388 ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and parlor, with board, in first-class family. Private table.

545 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two gentlemen, can find good accommodations; one or two day boarders wanted.

657 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, one single and one double, to rent, with board, at moderate price. Room and with but few other boarders.

748 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, pleasant front room with two beds, suitable for gentlemen.

755 WABASH-AV. — TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM connected with back parlor, with use of parlors, to rent with board; have other boarders.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO HANDSOME front rooms (connecting) to rent with first-class board to gentleman and wife or three single gentlemen; use of barn if desired.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-sixth-st.—Pleasant rooms with board for a gentleman and wife, and single gentlemen. Two stages pass the door.

BETWEEN TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-second-sts., Wabash-av.—One large front room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen. Also small room, with board. Address A X, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING—ONE OF THE finest avenues, near Thirteenth-st. Elegant parlors and body brussels carpets, shades, etc. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Address REASONABLE, 405 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—TO RENT—A FURNISHED front room with large closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two ladies. Few boarders and terms reasonable, direct letters to Drawer 18 P. O., [illegible] References required.

MADISON HOUSE—228 AND 230 WEST MADISON-st. $2 per day; day board, $4 per week.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A FEW BOARDERS WANTED; well furnished house; latest improvements. Address BEARER, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A PRIVATE family. Must not be over 8 blocks from corner of Peoria and Madison-sts. Please send reference. Address VAN, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Messrs. Colbert and Chamberlin, of The Chicago Tribune. A graphic history of the past of this most wonderful of cities, its dazzling development, its splendid edifices, and its destruction by fire, with scenes, incidents, &c. To be completed in one handsomely bound volume of about 500 pages, finely illustrated from photographs by Chapin & Gulick, and sketches taken on the spot. Agents wanted immediately. Specimens now ready. For particulars, address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 1 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$25 TO $30 A DAY, in every county in the United States, to sell and introduce the Champion Clothes Dryer. Address CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! Employment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE HISTORY OF the War in Europe." It contains over 100 fine engravings of Battle Scenes and incidents in the War, and is the only full, authentic and official history of that great conflict. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, selling from 20 to 40 copies per day, and it is published in both English and German. Caution—Inferior histories are being circulated. See that the book you buy contains 100 fine engravings and 800 pages. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 231 West Madison-st., Chicago, Illinois.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HISTORY of Chicago and Great Fire, is wanted by every person interested in Chicago. Splendid terms and outfit free. The most rapid selling book in America. Sold for the benefit of the sufferers. J. W. GOODSPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells splendidly.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction." A full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by George P. Upton, and James W. Sheahan, of the Chicago Tribune. With over 400 pages and 50 illustrations. It is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 185 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE northwest for Chambers' Encyclopaedia, Webster's Dictionary and other standard subscription works published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. BURROWS, Agent, 388 Wentworth-av., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PHOTOGRAPHS and lithographs of the ruins of Chicago. Catalogues free and samples for [illegible]. A. FIERCE & CO., Publishers, 127 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $15 A DAY CAN BE made by a good canvasser selling one of our [illegible] new articles. Send for circular. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WE HAVE SOME GOOD territory left for our Christmas [illegible] for those who will [illegible]. Have three of the best [illegible]. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 33 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY GUARANTEED with our great household article. A. DAY, 250 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR GOODS, PHOTOGRAPH stereoscopic views before and after the fires and a full line [illegible]. Send stamp for circular, or [illegible] articles, samples. F. PAGE & CO., 80 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HORSE PERFECTLY sound, and [illegible] for $100 cash. Inquire at [illegible] South Green-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF MATCHED MULES. Inquire at 778 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIDE SPRING STANHOPE top buggy and single harness; also low seated phaeton, Ohio & [illegible] will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire in basement, 265 Michigan-av., afternoons.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSE, BUGGY, HARNESS and cutter; a good business rig; horse not afraid of cars. At 44 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE dump carts and harness to match. Full sized and in good order, ready to work in the ruins, and the reader as for sand yards. Will exchange for a part of lumber, or building material. Call on E. DE YOUNG at Jones & Chapin's [illegible], corner Sixteenth-st and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE in use only two months, cost $600; will sell for $300. Apply to T. P. WOLFE, 60 Canal-st.

GOOD BOARD FOR HORSES—(HAY, GRAIN and stabling) very cheap, at Poland, 34 miles from city. Inquire of W. WILSON, 26 [illegible] office.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY GOODS, BLANKETS, sleigh bells, etc., wholesale and retail; largest stock in the city, at HARDY & SHORT'S, 28 Michigan-av., (park front).

JUST RECEIVED—ANOTHER INVOICE OF fine blankets, lap robes, single and double harness at prices that will surprise you; also splendid that we can sell very cheap. FLETCHER & [illegible] ZEAR.

WANTED—A LIGHT EXPRESS OR GROCERY wagon. Apply at Chicago [illegible] Company, South Lasalle-st.

WANTED—20 WORK HORSES, AT 40 AND 43 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A CLOSE TOP BUGGY, rockaway or phaeton, with movable seat and two driver's seat, and side doors. Address, with particulars, CARRIAGE, 800 State-st.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND DOUBLE BOB sleighs, for carriage work. Address C F K, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIGHT DEMOCRAT WAGON, ALSO a heavy truck wagon. Apply Tuesday and 12 o'clock, corner of State and [illegible] J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME sized parlor wood stove with pipe for [illegible] Park-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IMMEDIATELY for cash, a marble-top bureau, washstand, and bedstead. Address C L, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO TRADE FOR PROPERTY—A NEW PROPELLER, fine model, built of oak [illegible] and very strong; forty-three [illegible] feet beam; five (5) feet [illegible] room about twenty [illegible], engines and upright boiler [illegible], draws 4 1-2 feet water. Apply to R. P. BALL, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of Congress—How it Compares with Previous Congresses.

Spanish Barbarities in Cuba—The Execution of the Students.

The Methodist Question in Politics—A Church-Hooker.

Senator Trumbull Named for President—The Bible in the Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

It is impossible to resist the belief that the Congress now assembling is abler and purer in the aggregate, and informed, in a higher degree and upon a higher key, as to the necessities of a large nation, than any Congress known here since 1850.

CONGRESS COMING TOGETHER.

Prior to 1860, a few nervous and gallant-spirited men sought to solve, anticipate, and forestall the ever-present spectre of the Southern giant and his leash-holder, which haunted all the corridors of the Capitol. They were able to create certain episodes of policy, like the Mexican war, and to keep up some appearance of national business out of the extension of our coasts and commerce; but the highest conscience that those Congresses could muster was not higher than a sort of compromise patriotism, and, therefore, all that was done lacked the stamp of dignity and harmonious national motion. Now, perhaps, the apparition could not have been banished, and, for a far future, history will award praise to the motives of many men of the former era. But, where there is a great subject in Congress forbidden to be looked upon, although never out of sight, perfect political equity cannot be expected. And it may be said of this Congress, that there is no subject which it will not dare to examine, and that it has better-informed average intelligence,—just at this time, earnest differences, too, and of looser party affiliations than ever before in thirty years. Congress is full of men with large physical experiences in war, mechanics, travel, and necessity. The grade of wealthy men is high, and that is no misfortune; for a fair fortune makes one respectable and cheerful, and keeps him from small daily temptations. All large classes are represented, from the negro up, and this is a reform, and, doubtless, also a reform. If there were more genuine negroes in Congress and fewer carpet-baggers and scallawags, it would be better for both races. The mean-spirited carpet-baggers are out, however, such as Whittemore, and Stokes.

The law of Force has no place in this Congress, either as applied to individual ruffianism or to Executive terrorism, and at no time in our history have men and leaders mingled more affably; in fact, the only feuds are between men of the same party.

THE CUBAN QUARREL.

Not being much of a filibuster, I have kept my correspondence clear of any invitations to annexation or Cuban liberty. But the other day, when I read of eight young men marched out of college and shot dead with musketry, under Spanish martial law, I felt all the Spanish ugliness in the blood, and the notion that a nation as great as ours has no right to sit coldly on and see an island almost impinging upon us ravaged repeatedly by the myrmidons of an effete nation, far distant from our shores, and poorly acquainted with the feelings of any body of Americans. The United States and Great Britain could not do a better thing than to talk a little at this juncture. This time it is not slavery-propagandists seeking to gratify their covetousness out of the weakness of Spain; it is a great free State, determined that barbarity shall not go on under its shadow at the expense of a million natives of the Western hemisphere. In fact, when we come to think of it, what is one of these old guns in the navy that might be shot off without destroying the efficiency of that interesting department of warfare? The tenure of Spain in Cuba is that of a corrupt Captain General, and he sits down upon the throat of a rich subject, with his hands in his pockets. In the true sense of a Republican State, we have a right, once in so many years, to gratify our just indignation, and in our power, it is well, in cases like this, to show that we keep it.

THE METHODIST QUESTION IN POLITICS.

A clergyman by the name of Newman, usually called Dr. Newman, by virtue of a complimentary degree qualifying him to prescribe for the souls of folks, has been said by an editor to deny that he (Newman) has strolled around the departments at Washington to get offices. His denial was speedily followed up by as many as a dozen persons reporting at my house with direct information of this man's audacity in office-begging. Last year, the Chaplaincy at West Point was recommended to be vacated, by a number of these preachers, in order that one of them might get into the place. It is currently reported here that the recommendations of these clerical visitors effected the retirement of old Father Sherer, as Chaplain there, and that Newman [illegible] resulted from the move. Mr. Gorham, the Secretary of the United States Senate, on the instance of clerical rapacity only [illegible]. A certain chaplain came to him and said: "Mr. Secretary, as I am the Chaplain of this body, and have been elected so by [illegible] for the period of this Congress, I want to know if you have any objection to my drawing my salary for the whole of that time. I will use it to purchase government bonds, which I will put in your hands as security that in no case can you lose a dollar." Gorham, with much apparent pleasure, looked up at the reverend investigator: "Well, Mr. —, of course, being a clergyman, you are apt not to see the whole of it. It is a business matter like this. Now, bonds will bear interest while they are in my hands, and, as the government don't owe you anything, you can readily see that it would not be exactly right for you to take interest from it. I am sure I only have to suggest this to your mind in order that you can see the full force of my reasons." The clergyman went away sorrowing, for he had expected great possessions.

THE CHURCH-HOOKER.

This story is told here by the brother-in-law of General Sherman, upon another clergyman. This clergyman was one of those who went to New Orleans early in the war, deputed by the Board of Methodist Missions to hook a church from the Southern branch of the Methodist body, and, under Federal protection, to the use of the North. This species of ecclesiastical larceny is perfectly consistent with a certain grade of politico-religious sentiment. The attempt was a failure, for the United States Courts came down upon it. But one day, which I began to tell, is as follows: A certain lady of New Orleans, in the social ambassador had letters of introduction, and who sympathized with his pious condition and with his temporary personal discomfort of being without a home in a strange city in time of war, offered the reverend gentleman accommodations in her house. To the mortification of the family, it was afterwards found that our clergyman had made a regular daily levee, from fifty to one hundred persons daily calling upon him at the private mansion was run down. The lady had been a military head, and the lady sought the advice of her husband, as to what she should do, and the way she thought shortest way was the best and that she was obliged to say to the Doctor, that, when he first appeared in her family, she had expected that it would be only for a few days, but that, under her circumstances, it was no longer so, and she thought he would take the suggestion and seek other accommodations. Instead of showing gratitude for past kindness, it was related that the clergyman went to the military authorities of the city and reported his hostess for rebellious affiliations, and had her house seized and confiscated. Such a tale as this would appear to be incredible, but it is true.

OF THE ASS ON CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

If capable of proof, since the matter has to be at issue, that Mr. Dr. Newman uses [illegible] the base purposes of the Methodist Church, which mingles in politics and political influence to the prejudice of [illegible], and the feature of religious bodies, has gone down several departments of the Internal Revenue, particularly, the [illegible] of my business to [illegible] for no greater calamity can come to our country than to see the strong and vigorous religious bodies as the allies of demagogic government. I say that this is no vulgar warfare on religion, but, on the contrary, in the interest of both society and religion. I have received a series of letters I have received, in publishing it, I [illegible] the name of a renowned [illegible] be approved of my making [illegible] will not be incensed [illegible] of his contribution:

[illegible] a timely word you say "Methodism." It is [illegible] brave and strong; I hope you will strive on and strengthen our [illegible] of the country this danger [illegible] her fair name and fame. [illegible] There is no sense in it. [illegible] without gloves.

ROBERT COLLYER.

TRUMBULL FOR PRESIDENT.

The New York *Sun* heads its editorial columns with the name of Lyman Trumbull as its candidate for the next Presidency. Mr. Trumbull is one of the purest of

WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of Congress---How It Compares with Previous Congresses.

[illegible] Barbarities in Cuba---The Execution of the Students.

The Methodist Question in Politics—A Church-Hooker.

[illegible] Trumbull Named for President—The Bible in the Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

It is impossible to resist the belief that the [illegible] assembling is abler and purer [illegible], and informed, in a higher [illegible] and upon a higher key, as to the ne[illegible] of a large nation, than any Congress known here since 1860.

[illegible] COMING TOGETHER.

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THE CUBAN QUARREL.

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THE METHODIST QUESTION IN POLITICS.

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THE CHURCH-HOOKER.

[illegible] story is told here by the brother [illegible] General Sherman, upon another [illegible] This clergyman was one of [illegible] to New Orleans early in the [illegible] by the Board of Methodist [illegible] a church from the Southern [illegible] of the Methodist body, and [illegible] under Federal protection, to the [illegible] the North. This species of eccle[illegible] larceny is perfectly consist[illegible] certain grade of politico-religious [illegible] The attempt was a failure, for the [illegible] Courts came down upon it. [illegible] which I began to tell, is as [illegible] certain lady of New Orleans, to [illegible] ambassador had letters of [illegible] and who sympathized with his [illegible] with his temporary personal [illegible] being without a home in a [illegible] time of war, offered the rev[illegible] accommodations in her [illegible] the mortification of the family, [illegible] found that our clergyman [illegible] regular daily levee, from fifty [illegible] persons daily calling upon [illegible] private mansion was run down, [illegible] had been a military head[illegible] The lady sought the advice of her [illegible] what she should do, and she was [illegible] the shortest way was the best and [illegible] So she was obliged to say to the [illegible] that, when he first appeared in [illegible] she had expected that it would be [illegible] to entertain him, but that, under [illegible] circumstances, it was no longer so, and [illegible] he would take the suggestion [illegible] and seek other accommodations. In[illegible] of showing gratitude for past kindness[illegible] this clergyman, smart[illegible] went to the military [illegible] of the city and reported his [illegible] rebellious affiliations, and had her [illegible] seized and confiscated. Such a tale as [illegible] would appear to be incredible, but it is [illegible] told here.

[illegible] AGE ON CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

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"[illegible] is a timely word you say [illegible] old 'Mother' Methodism. It is [illegible] ever so long. I hope you will [illegible] and strongest pen to grave on [illegible] of the country this danger [illegible] of her fair name and fame. [illegible] yet, though we do not all stay in [illegible] these preachers ought to be [illegible] them now, without gloves.

ROBERT COLLYER.

TRUMBULL FOR PRESIDENT.

[illegible] York Sun heads its editorial col[illegible] the name of Lyman Trumbull as [illegible] candidate for the next Presi[illegible] Trumbull is one of the purest of the eminent men of the country, a calm and logical jurist; a comprehensive student of the times; a man of reverences and devotion to neighborhood rights; adhesion to judicial usages, and, upon the questions which agitate the country—such as the Civil Service, the republicanization of the taxes, military government and encouragement of national progress, with due regard to existing rights—he probably holds the first place in the country. His name is of resonant sound, and of honored origin. There is no blemish anywhere in his character, and there is but little doubt that he is the ablest man now in public life—qualified, by dignity, experience, and accomplishments, to lead us back into the respectable path of government. The politicians are trying to ward off the new party, but it is here. There exist no differences, except party traditions, between men like Trumbull, John Quincy Adams, Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, William S. Groesbeck, James A. Garfield, Jacob Cox, David A. Wells, Samuel Tilden, and others of like high-mindedness. The administration is now playing the game of detaching some of the more unprincipled Democrats from any schemes of compromise, and constituencies connected with the late Democratic party are warned that three or four of their members of Congress eat dinners at the White House, and share in the plunder here.

BIBLES IN SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There are the usual troubles in New York about reading the Bible in the public schools. A great many persons of Protestant origin care little about this matter; but the trouble is that, when the first point is yielded, others are always demanded by the priests. Almost every session of Congress brings to this city an Irish political priest, named Gallagher, from San Francisco. He comes here for all sorts of jobs, and is recognized as the most formidable politician of that coast. The people ought to declare war on all these chaps, who use their clerical office to divide spoils, and mix in matters of government where it is not designed for them to be.

NOTES.

The Ohio delegation brings back the story that a young girl—the daughter of a member—not well balanced in her head, was seduced in this city last winter, and that she charges it jointly to a member from South Carolina and to another member from Ohio. This is the only instance reported, involving a single woman, since I have resided here. *Liaisons* between older parties are more frequent, and we had a leading Congressman requested to quit the chief hotel here, last year, for abusing its hospitality.

Thomas Nast, the most prolific and the best caricaturing draughtsman we have had, because a man of thick-coming fancies as well as a patient worker, and with that hearty nature which is no longer concerned with work done, but keeps a free spirit for the next undertaking,—this damager of weak frontispieces is said to have conceptions for overhauling the Civil Service, the lobby, the ecclesiastical place-getter, and the nepotist, which, it is to be hoped, will not be retarded by any over-respectable or extra-didactic advice. The highest subject for caricature is always the most apposite, and the undeclining genius will not overlook this axiom. Tweed and Hall are played out; how about these purblind magistrates guessing out the course of history they should direct by other processes than cunning? The next administration, if all go fair with us, must say with Henry V.:

Now let us choose such limbs of noble counsel,
That the great body of our State may go
In equal rank with the best-governed nation;
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and familiar to us!

GATH.

THE ENGLISH CHICAGO-LIBRARY PROJECT.

Letters from the London Correspondent of the New York Tribune, an Official of the Anglo-American Association, and the Author of "Ginx's Baby."

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: In reference to Mr. Burness' letter in your impression of yesterday, a word of explanation seems necessary. Mr. Burgess says that his plan to collect a free library for Chicago has been sanctioned by the Anglo-American Association, which has undertaken to organize a committee for the direction of the scheme, and so on. All this I believe to be true, and the fact that it is true makes it desirable to state that the American members of that association were not responsible for its action. Mr. Burgess' proposal seems to me generous and grateful provided the execution of it be left in English hands exclusively. The gifts England has already made to Chicago are magnificent. Our gratitude for them is the deeper because they were unsolicited, and you will permit me to add, our self-respect is greater for the same reason. In this movement for a library it would have been better, I think, if such considerations had been kept in mind. They were forgotten when the English members of the association pledged the association itself to assume the management of the enterprise. It is true no American was present, but such a vote binds us, and puts us in the position of asking Englishmen to supply Chicago with a library. For one, I cannot accept such a position, and, though I am sorry to leave the association, I have sent in my resignation. I wish to add that I make no criticism on the members who thought it right for the association to take charge of Mr. Burgess' plan. I presume the objection now suggested did not occur to those who adopted the resolution. I am, sir, your faithful servant.

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

13 Pall-Mall, Nov. 10.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: I have read my friend Mr. G. W. Smalley's letter with regret, because it does not appear to me to justify the extreme step which he has thus publicly taken. Mr. Smalley is quite right in supposing that the objection which has induced him to retire from the Anglo-American Association did not occur to any members of the society who voted for the resolution. As only 4 per cent of the association consist of Americans, I do not think the gentlemen will be at all disposed to subscribe to Mr. Smalley's view, that each American member is individually responsible for every act of the association in its collective capacity. If the doctrine of personal responsibility were carried out to this fastidious extent all associated efforts would become impossible. The American members of the association neither spoke nor voted in favor of the Chicago proposal. Surely, in occupying this neutral ground they kept themselves as free from imputation (if imputation it be) of asking for English contributions for Chicago, as if they had actually withdrawn from the association. Moreover, it seems rather hard that a scheme which has been set on foot from a feeling of perfect kindness toward America, and the practical usefulness of which every one admits, should be the means of inducing an American gentleman to leave the society. If we had been guilty of an unfriendly act toward his country, we could not have fared worse. I remain, sir, &c.,

F. W. CHESSON,
Honorary Secretary of the Anglo-American Association.

1, Adam street, November 20.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: Mr. George W. Smalley's letter, and the action it so ostentatiously notifies to the public, seem to me to be peculiarly ungracious. In this we have another instance of that intolerable susceptibility which is so unworthy of the almost unrivalled greatness of the American nation, and which tends so frequently to disconcert the affectionate good-will of Englishmen. The amount of responsibility which his countrymen or ours would have set down to Mr. Smalley in the matter referred to—had they ever heard of his connection with the Anglo-American Association—might have been weighed in an apothecary's balance, and possibly have been sustained by Mr. Smalley without serious injury. But now that the subject has been mooted, I am free to do what I hesitated to do before. When I heard of the proposed presentation of a library to Chicago, it seemed to me, instead of a wise and "graceful" act, to be a proposition simply childish. The Americans will look upon it with very humorous appreciation. They are already rebuilding Chicago; they are rather proud of their recuperative powers; they would, I should think, prefer to buy and select their own books. However, if any sentimental philo-Americans wished to connect their names with the "biggest fire on record" in some permanent shape, it was a kindly and harmless ambition. I object, as an English member of the Anglo-American Association, to making it an instrument of this enterprise. The association was formed for purposes far more elevated and important than the presentation of addresses to wandering Americans, or a general mendicancy among British authors for copies of their works. If I am not misinformed, some of the most distinguished authors applied to have responded in terms far from enthusiastic; and I would suggest that the sooner this scheme is consigned to the limbo of graceful and good intentions not executed, the better. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

EDWARD JENKINS.

TEMPLE, November 20.

The Funeral of Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

New Orleans (Nov. 27) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The greatest event, not only since I last wrote, but for a long time in Louisiana, is the sudden death and extraordinary funeral last Thursday of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, of this city. It was a most sensational event, and each paper, of whatever political complexion, vied with the other in spreading every incident thereof fully before the public. I knew Governor Dunn quite well, and thought well of him as a man. He was a large, black, but usually good-looking and dignified man. I have seldom seen a man preside over a turbulent body of his fellows with more dignity and ability—not even Fred Douglass, though the latter is immensely superior intellectually and otherwise. In fact, Dunn was quite illiterate, though he had devoted much study to parliamentary usage, and latterly to the history of his country. As a black man he was far above mediocrity—far above Revels, of Mississippi, probably, but inferior to Fred. Douglass, or, as a lawyer and stump-speaker, to John M. Langdon, of your State, or to others who, if white, would be considered nothing above mediocrity. In matter of display he was a little of the Emperor Soulouque order, liking a fine turn-out of spanking bays. But, as a good man and patriot, Toussaint L'Ouverture did not excel him. He was as true to his race as was that famed Haytian General; nor was he unjust to the white race. He was just such a man as Toussaint would have chosen among his Council. His funeral, in the cortege of which were some 15,000, was a most unique and grand pageant. I once saw a funeral of the old patroon of Albany, and I have witnessed grand pageants in other cities, among them the recent grand procession of Knights Templar in Baltimore, with flowing white plumes and escorted by bands of music; but seldom have I witnessed such a magnificent spectacle as that of the public obsequies of this able representative of the American colored people—of the first colored man who ever held an executive office in this country. I know not even if it has been excelled in this city, noted for its popular fondness for parades and holidays, except, of course, by that which occurred here 20 years ago in honor of the three illustrious statesmen, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, which, so vast in its scale, so full in its details, will not soon, if ever, be equalled or surpassed. But then these were white statesmen, each of whom had devoted a lifetime to his country's cause. No grand cenotaph was erected for Dunn as was for them; no grand funeral car designed and executed specialty for his remains, and drawn by splendid horses with black velvet housings, could be had for this plain colored Governor; nor were minute guns fired throughout the day; but business was everywhere suspended, from the courts and municipal offices, the Post Office and United States Custom House, to stores, shops, counting-houses, and even the humblest establishment of the humblest individual; and there was a sufficiency of mourning insignia and sable draperies, to say nothing of the largest and most orderly sable procession that ever paraded before, accompanied by the whole Metropolitan Police force, under their Chief, Colonel Badger, with his aids, mounted and in simple costume, the volunteer military companies, under command of their officers, and the Masonic fraternity, according to whose ritual the body was interred.

PAGE'S FARRAGUT.

The Artist Presents it to the Grand Duke, Who Receives the Gift on the Part of the Czar.

From the New York World, Dec. 3.

The immense portrait of Admiral Farragut, painted by Mr. Page and representing the illustrious naval commander lashed to the futtock-shrouds of his ship at the beginning of the battle in Mobile Bay during the late civil war, was yesterday formally presented to the Czar of Russia, through the Grand Duke Alexis, at the National Academy of Design. At 10:30 a. m. about two hundred ladies and gentlemen were assembled in the large south room, at the west end of which stood the great painting, reaching almost to the ceiling. An open space was preserved in the centre of the room where the Grand Duke and suite were to stand during the presentation. All the seats were arranged facing this space, and the spectators could sit on their comfortable chairs and obtain a good view of the Prince's form and features, at the same time being able to hear every word of the presentation speech and the response made by the Grand Duke. At 11 o'clock Alexis and his suite arrived, all dressed as civilians. They were received by Mr. Page, Professor Morse, Mr Bierstadt, and other artists constituting the reception committee, and were first shown some of the best paintings in the smaller rooms. The Grand Duke intimated some anxiety to come at once to business, and the whole party entered the room where the audience was assembled. The Grand Duke stood up in the centre of the open space, his head uncovered, and immediately he became the observed of all observers. General Dix then made the following presentation speech, the Grand Duke listening attentively, and turning to look at the painting as often as it was alluded to:

YOUR IMPERIAL HIGHNESS: In the name of the citizens of New York, I have the pleasure of presenting to you, as the representative of the Emperor of Russia, this picture of Admiral Farragut, which he has kindly consented to accept. It is a faithful representation of one who gained the highest distinction as a naval commander, and who endeared himself to his countrymen by his ingenuousness, his gallantry, his patriotism, and the purity of his life. The artist, the President of this academy, has exhibited him in one of those emergencies in which a man of great presence of mind and decision of character instantly resolves on the course of conduct or the act which is best calculated to accomplish the object which he has in view, and which a man of ordinary powers would neither have attempted nor conceived. At the commencement of a desperate naval combat, in order that he might ascertain the plan of the commander of the hostile fleet and the disposition of its ships, he went up the shrouds, remaining there during the action, above the cloud of smoke in which he was enveloped below, and in this exposed position he gave his orders with a promptitude and precision which no doubt contributed essentially to the successful issue of the conflict. It is at the moment when the victory is complete that he is represented in the picture, calmly surveying the scene of strife. His countrymen have a grateful remembrance of the kindness with which he was received at St. Petersburg; and it will gratify them to know that the picture is to go there, as it were, in lasting acknowledgment of the hospitable and distinguished manner in which he was entertained by the Emperor. Indeed, our chief gratification in presenting it is that it is to have a place in the capital of an empire between which and ourselves the closest relations of amity have existed from an early period in our history—relations which, we earnestly hope, may continue to exist in all future time. The naval service has, in all maritime countries, and in all ages, been a conspicuous and brilliant one, and I am sure I speak the feelings of all here present, when I express the hope that the profession with which so many illustrious names are identified may open to your Imperial Highness a career of honor and fame. Whatever of duty, or peril, or heroic achievement the future may have for the natives of Russia and the United States, the sincere, and I may add, the universal desire on our part is that they may never meet, except for the interchange of courtesies, and as messengers of peace and good will.

The moment that General Dix had finished his speech, Alexis advanced a single step, and spoke as follows:

GENERAL DIX, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I have great pleasure in receiving the picture of Farragut, your great naval hero. The picture will be placed among His Majesty's collection, where it will be greatly cherished by His Majesty and the Russian nation. He was a noble man, I hope we will all follow in his example. I am proud of being in the navy; it is a very honorable position. I am sincerely glad of the friendship which now exists between this country and my own, and I hope that Russia and America will always live together in the bonds of brotherly friendship.

At the conclusion of the Grand Duke's speech he was heartily applauded, and after walking up to the picture and taking a closer inspection the company began to disperse.

A scroll was handed to the Prince, within which the following letter was engraved, followed by the names of the subscribers to the presentation:

To His Majesty, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias:

SIRE: The undersigned, citizens of North America, unite in behalf of their countrymen in offering to your Imperial Majesty the accompanying picture, representing Admiral Farragut in the shrouds of the Hartford during the memorable battle of Mobile Bay, painted by William Page, P. N. A. We ask your acceptance of the same as a slight token of our appreciation of the sympathy of your Majesty's government and people during the war for the Union, and also as an appropriate recognition of the hospitable courtesies shown by the civil authorities and naval officers to the Admiral and his comrades during their late visit to your empire, whose continued prosperity is the earnest desire of your Majesty's grateful friends.

Last evening the Grand Duke attended a dinner given at Delmonico's by the New York Yacht Club. It is expected that he will attend divine service this morning at Dr Bjerring's church in Second avenue. In the evening he will leave for Philadelphia, to be ready for the reception on Monday.

A Rare Picture in New Orleans.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "I am reminded of a rare old painting I saw last week, in a private gallery of pictures by the old masters, or other masters, collected in Europe before the war, by an Orleanois, recently deceased. It is a full-size portrait of Washington, in a queer old frame, said, in a French catalogue from which it was purchased, to have been painted by Rembrandt Peale for Louis XVI., passing after that monarch's death into the hands of the Lafayette family, and thence, after the revolutions, into the salesroom, where the Orleanois purchased it. Although Rembrandt Peale, the son, was chiefly known by a portrait he made of Washington from life studies, he was too young at the age Washington sat for this to have painted it. It may have been painted by his father, Charles Wilson Peale, who, at the time this was taken, was almost the only artist in the country worthy the name, and who was so celebrated that he painted the portraits of most of the officers and other distinguished men of the country. This rare portrait, with the residue of the deceased's estate, was soon to be sold. It was offered to me for $3,000, while $5,000 was asked before the war. The Father of his Country in this portrait is decorated with a golden cross, hung about his neck with a blue ribbon or collar, representing the Order of the Holy Ghost, in which order Louis XVI. had knighted him, the monarch being the Grand Master or Sovereign of the order. It was a military order peculiar to France. I believe it was necessary for Washington to be thus knighted before Marquis de Lafayette, Count de Rochambeau, and other distinguished French officers, could serve under him and maintain their dignity."

Women at the University of Cambridge England.

The recently published report of the examination for women, conducted by the University of Cambridge, shows that the propedeutics of English women are extremely defective in a way which is easily explainable. Less than 10 per cent of the candidates were "up" in the language group, but 25 per cent were deficient in a knowledge of arithmetic, history, geography and English literature. Young ladies' schools, as they are called, have long been noted for their absurd and dilettante way of teaching botany, zoology, and geology, and it is not surprising that many women who supposed themselves adepts because they thought they knew words, found at the examination that they did not even know these. In arithmetic all of the senior candidates at the examination at Southampton were plucked, except one. In English composition great inaccuracy in punctuation was noticed, and probably the "dash" was found to be in enormous excess. In Latin scholarship many of the women proved to be absurdly deficient; in translation from the French then were inaccurate and unfaithful to the text; in statistics, astronomy, and dynamics only one candidate showed knowledge "thoroughly sound so far as it went," and in geology and physical geography not one did well. A fact worth noticing is that in algebra the women were fairly skilled in the management of symbols, but had little idea of logical proof. In this country's ordinary system of education algebra preponderates to an alarming extent, and is generally well liked by female students, because the symbols do away with so much mental labor, and yet skill in the use of them produces such accurate results. It is, in fact, a sort of thing in close sympathy with what is supposed to be woman's "intuition." As an offset to this it should be noticed that those English women who underwent the examination showed that they had been conscientious and diligent in the study of political economy, and generally had a creditable apprehension of its principles; and yet they were not profound therein, naturally. A noteworthy fact is that these candidates did best in studies which they had, in preparation, taken up for the first time, and worst in those in which their early lives had been spent—a fact which plainly shows defect in the ordinary system of propædeutic education.

POLITICAL.

The Anti-Dram Shop party in New York polled 1,794 votes for their ticket at the recent election—a gain of 200 votes since last year.

—The next Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania does not take place until October, 1872, nevertheless an earnest canvass has already begun among the Republicans of that State on the question of a candidate for Governor. The reason of this early activity is that during the year of the national election the Republican candidate holds a more prominent position before the country than usual. The names mentioned in connection with the office most prominently are General Hartrauft, General Henry White, the Hon. Francis Jordan, and the Hon. James K. Moorehead.

—A political association, composed of returned soldiers and sailors, has been formed in Boston, and proposes to make its power felt in future elections.

—Wendell Phillips, in a temperance lecture at Worcester, last Friday night, said we have now no political party that dares to enforce the liquor law, but the children of the present generation would see a great uprising, that would wage a successful war upon rum, or their children would live in an empire.

—The Democratic paper in Springfield, Ohio, favors Greeley for President.

—The new Senator from Georgia, Mr. Norwood, is credited with saying that "Speech-making, letter-writing, and newspaper articles are the bane of the South," and announcing his intention to avoid these faults.

—C. C. Bowen presented his credentials in the South Carolina House of Representatives on Saturday, as a member from Charleston, and was admitted by a vote of 73 to 22, in spite of objections on account of his marriage record.

—The Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee has issued an address in favor of maintaining the party organization, and declining any alliance with either wing of the ruling party in that State.

—In the California Legislature, the Democrats, having a majority of four in the Senate, will take the same action the Republicans did four years ago—removing the power of appointing the committees from the Lieutenant-Governor.

—The leading organ of the Maryland Democracy, the Baltimore *Gazette*, is not in favor of the passive policy, or of any of its modifications. It says: "There is nothing more demoralizing than to desert principle for expediency. We have had proof of that in the Vallandigham New Departure, and of which the New York *World* was the foster father. Are we to be tricked again into a similar delusion?"

PERSONAL.

Mr. M. M. Ballou, the publisher of the *Pictorial* of former days, undeterred by the fate of *Every Saturday*, will soon start an illustrated weekly.

—Mr. D. A. A. Buck, a Worcester (Mass.) jeweler, has constructed a miniature steam engine, which is probably the tiniest thing in the world of the kind. The machinery is gold and silver, comprising 148 pieces, fastened together with screws, the largest of which is one-eighth of an inch in size. The engine, boiler, governor, and pumps stand in a space seven-sixteenths of an inch square, and are five-eighths of an inch high. The engine alone weighs but fifteen grains, and yet every part is complete, and it may be set in motion by filling the boiler with water and applying heat, being supplied with all valves, &c., to be found an ordinary upright engine. It is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity.

—The Duke Alexis Reception Committee, at Boston, want to buy off Theodore Thomas from giving a concert there the night of the ball, and also want his orchestra to play for the ball. Theodore will say yes for just $3,000.

—William Simms, a playmate of Hawthorne's when a boy at Raymond, and who ever afterward enjoyed the firm friendship of the great romancer, recently died at Pensacola, Fla. Mr. Simms, who was a mulatto, had possession of the first note-book or diary of Hawthorne, portions of which he has occasionally published with his own reminiscences of the author.

—Thomas Dacey, of Lowell, Mass., who is 90 years old and living with his third wife, recently became a happy father for the thirty-fourth time.

—The wife of Dr. Charles A. Phelps, United States Pension Agent at Boston, was on Saturday last committed to a lunatic hospital by the Probate Court, on the petition of her son, Charles H. Phelps, and her brother, ex-Senator Harris, of Albany. The depositions of some of the most eminent medical experts in the country were presented by the petitioners, Mrs. Phelps, on the other hand, occupying nine days in telling her own story without cross-examination. Dr. Phelps, her husband, was not a party on the record nor a witness. The case has been in the courts for several years.

—Miss Betsey Williams, who died the other day, in her 82d year, cherished the memory of her great ancestor, and in her will leaves a farm to the city of Providence, with the proviso that a monument be erected to Roger Williams, which shall cost not less than $500.

—Mrs. J. S. Cannon, of Bryan, Pa., has commenced action against nine whiskey-sellers and the proprietors of two buildings in which saloons are kept, in that place, for selling intoxicating liquors to her husband during his lifetime. The aggregate amount of damages claimed is $60,000.

—It is said that Robert Gibson, who was recently killed in the rubber factory at New Haven, was the only employe who understood the secret process of welding rubber, and his death is a serious loss to the company.

—John S. C. Abbott has given the world some rather curious biographies, but the climax of all is his last effort to get Nero right. He has discovered that that gentleman did not fiddle during the burning of Rome, because he didn't know how, and because he was nearly a hundred miles away during the conflagration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are fifty Greek merchants in Constantinople, and they are the richest persons in the city. Their combined wealth is estimated at $100,000,000, and they monopolize the entire trade of the metropolis of Turkey.

—A dead whale, sixty feet long, came ashore at Point Shirley, in Winthrop, Mass., on Saturday morning.

—One of the prisoners at the Northern Penitentiary, last week, deliberately fastened his hand in a block, fixed for the purpose, and run it under a buzz-saw, which cut off three of his fingers in a very artistic manner. His object was to escape further hard labor.

—The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* gives an account of the semi-annual exhibition of punishment inflicted by the pillory and lash in Newcastle, last Saturday. Among those whipped was a man who had been at the "post" three times before. He said he had all the manhood whipped out of him the first time, and since then he didn't care for anything. Eight other persons were punished with twenty lashes each, and several with an hour in the pillory in addition. All of the offences were petty larcenies.

—It cost the city of Boston $10,000 for the part it took in laying the corner-stone of the Post Office, the entertainment of President Grant and other guests on the occasion.

—The marble quarries of Vermont are literally mines of wealth. Over a thousand men are employed, and many of the mills where the sawing is done is valued at $100,000. The marble is sold at prices ranging from $1.50 to $14 per cubic foot.

—Alarmed by the designs of Boston on Lake Cochituate, which supplies that city with water, the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* calls on the Worcester authorities to take possession of it for that city, which can be done without delay under the existing laws. The lake is within the limits of Worcester.

—Boston is talking of a commission to consider the expediency of uniting Boston, Brookline, Brighton, Charlestown and Somerville in one municipality.

—California has 30,000,000 grapevines growing.

—Wilmington University, Delaware, has fifty-eight female students.

—An amateur naturalist in Washington has collected ninety-eight cats of different colors, to ascertain if the proverb be true which says that they will all become gray in the dark.

—The New York reporters have adopted the Russian style. Here is a sample item: "A dispute arose yesterday in a State street rodkishop between two tchinovniks employed in the Custom House with regard to the dismissal of Tom Murphy. One of them was rash enough to call the other a sabakoutchelovek, which led to blows. A boutosnik was called in, and by the free use of his club succeeded in bringing both the duraks to reason."

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. H. MILLER,

Established, - - - - 1856
Burned up, - Oct. 8 and 9, 1871
Re-established, - Oct. 12, 1871
AT
479 Wabash-av.,
Corner Eldridge-court,
And is opening the most elegant assortment of
HOLIDAY GOODS
Ever shown in Chicago. The above stock having been selected by Mr. Miller in his late trip to Europe and designed for his magnificent store in process of erection, corner State and Madison-sts., which was also destroyed in the late conflagration.

Mr. Miller's connections abroad have not been severed, which enables him now, as in the past, to stand as the leading Jeweller of the West. Also, has his Manufacturing Department in full operation, retaining all the old first-class workmen, and is prepared to make or repair Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, &c., to order.

A. H. MILLER,
479 Wabash-av.,
Late Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

N. MATSON & CO.,
Jewellers.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
We have a Full Assortment of New Goods in both
Wholesale & Retail
DEPARTMENTS.
481 Wabash-av.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. W. ADAMS & CO.,
No. 11 Canal-st., Room 1,
Are now paying particular attention to handling
DRESSED HOGS,
And will make Liberal Advances on Consignments.

RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO.,
43 CANAL-ST.,
Are now paying particular attention to handling
DRESSED HOGS,
And will make liberal advances on consignments of same.
Daily Market Reports, Weight Lists, and Stencils furnished upon application.

JONES & RAYMOND,
Commission Merchants & Provision Dealers,
Rear old Chamber of Commerce,
Corner La Salle and Washington-sts., Chicago.
Particular attention paid to handling
Dressed Hogs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A NEW ROUTE FROM CHICAGO TO SPRINGFIELD

The Illinois Central Railroad, in connection with the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, is now running new and elegant sleeping cars through to Springfield without change. Trains leave the depot, foot of Twenty-second-st. at 7:10 p. m. New and fine day coaches are also run through on the train leaving Twenty-second st. at 9:30 a. m.

The time by this route is as quick, and the fare as low, as by any other.

Passengers by this route leaving Chicago at night remain in sleeping car at Springfield until morning, thus avoiding the disagreeable necessity of leaving the cars before daylight, incident to other routes.

TOBACCO.

THE FIRST MANUFACTORY IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.
CHICAGO TOBACCO WORKS,
WATT & JOHNSON, Proprietors,
ARCADE COURT,
Rear of 160 LaSalle-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,
Importer and Jobber of
Paper Hangings,
Decorations and Window Shades,
Respectfully informs his friends and the trade that he has opened his new warehouse,
581 and 583 State-st., cor. Twelfth,
With a full and complete new stock, which he will offer at factory prices.
Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
WM. G. WHITE & CO.,
234 Michigan-av., cor. Harrison-st.,
have a new full stock of Men's Underwear, Wool Gloves, Mittens, Socks and Scarfs, Duck Overalls of all kinds. Blue Kersey, Melton and Ladies' Cloth Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, in all qualities, very cheap.

WANTED.

We will pay the highest market price for
2,000 Empty Carbon Oil Barrels.
CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
158 Michigan-av., corner Adams-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN
on collateral security, by E. JACOBS, 22 Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn. Office hours, from 9 in the morning til 4 in the evening.

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Ketchum & Martin,
201 E. Madison-st.,
Have a full line of
Crockery, Glassware, Bar Goods, Lamps, And Lamp Fixtures,
Open stock and original packages, which they offer
Wholesale & Retail
At the lowest market prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE For Manufacturers.

FOR SALE—The Works known as the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., situated on the corner of Green and Fulton-sts. We will sell the whole or a partial interest. They are in perfect order, running full time, on Linseed Oil, Putty, and Lead; and parties having capital and skill will find this an excellent chance to embark in the Linseed Oil and White Lead business. Inquire of E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

PITTSBURGH PLOW FACTORY FOR SALE.

The attention of Manufacturers is invited to the old and well-established "Valley Forge Plow Works," situated in Pittsburgh, Pa., together with the trade and good will, machinery, patterns, etc. which is offered for sale for $50,000, now doing a large and profitable business. For particulars address VALLEY FORGE PLOW WORKS, No. 121 Liberty-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
LEOPOLD KUH & CO.,
Manufacturers of, and Jobbers in
Woollen Tailor Trimmings, Etc.,
170 MICHIGAN-AV.,
(BETWEEN ADAMS AND JACKSON-STS.).
We take pleasure to announce to our patrons, and the trade in general, that we have removed to our spacious brick store, 170 Michigan-av., where, with our manufacturing department in complete order, are ready to fill all orders promptly.

REMOVAL.
HART BROTHERS,
Wholesale Mens' Furnishing Goods and Manufacturers of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., beg to announce to their friends and patrons that they have removed from their temporary place of business, 28 and 30 Sixteenth-st., to their new building on Michigan-av., Park Front, third door north of Jackson-st. Our stock being complete in every department, we are happy to assure those who wish to patronize us that we can serve them to their entire satisfaction. Orders faithfully executed and filled with despatch. HART BROTHERS.

Robert T. Lincoln
has removed his Law Office to
16 Congress-st.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO. CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,
Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,
No. 175 Randolph-st.,
And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of
Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools,
CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

MEDICAL.

DR. G. C. SOMERS,
Formerly corner State and Madison-sts., takes pleasure in announcing to his many friends and patrons that his
Medical and Electrical Institute,
For the treatment of NERVOUS and CHRONIC DISEASES, is again in full running order, and is as COMPLETE IN EVERY RESPECT as before the fire. The institute is situated at
632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.,
Corner of Lincoln, where he will be pleased to see his former patrons, and as many more as may choose to avail themselves of his treatment.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed *strictly pure and full weight.*
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
At B. C. ROGERS & CO.'S,
334 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen.

SHIRTS, AT WILSON BROS.,
[illegible] Wabash-av., 88 West Washington-st., Chicago, and Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS.
As a first-class institution for girls and young ladies, Kemper Hall, elegantly equipped and appointed, offers, in every department, superior advantages.
Special and liberal terms made with Chicago sufferers. Pupils received at any time. References: The Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., Rector Grace Church, the Rev. John Wilkinson, Rector Holy Communion, and Joseph P. Clarkson, Esq., 456 Wabash-av., from any one of whom circulars may, at any time, be obtained. For particulars address Rev. GEO. M. Everhart, D.D., Rector.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY,
At B. C. ROGERS & CO.'S,
334 West Madison-st., corner Aberdeen.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEAD & HIGGINS
Wholesale Grocers,
204 & 206 West Washington-st.,
Offer a full line of goods at very low prices.
Call and see us.

GAGE BROS. & CO.
WHOLESALE
MILLINERY.
961 Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

WAHL BROTHERS
Are now permanently located at 129 Michigan-av., where they are in full supply of all grades of
GLUE AND NEATSFOOT OIL.
Cash for Glue stock.

NORTHWESTERN
Horse Nail Company,
78 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.
We take pleasure in advising the trade that we are again in complete running order. We shall run night and day, and shall exert ourselves to fill orders with all possible despatch. No change in prices.
A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc., etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes, Sinks, etc. Fire Doors, Bars, and Bakers' Oven Castings, etc. Old castings of all descriptions.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS,
Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

CORY, BARRETT & HANNA,
Brokers and dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, and Window Glass; Carbon Oil, Naphthas, 74° and 88° Gasoline for lamps and gas machines.
158 Michigan-av., lake front, corner of Adams-st.

GILBERT R. SMITH,
BROKER,
No. 17 Harmon-court.

CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.
S. S. GREELEY,
364 Wabash-av.

TOYS.
Vergho, Ruhling & Co.'s Retail Store, 934 State-st.

DR. W. H. BYFORD'S
Office is removed to
785 Wabash-av.,
CORNER SIXTEENTH-ST.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,
Civil Engineers and Contractors,
99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

GLOBE FOUNDRY,
76 and 78 Illinois-st., corner of North Franklin.
Building machinery and other castings made to order. Pulleys, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30 and 36 inch, any desired width of face. Grate bars and sash weights.
R. M. EDDY.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,
14 North Canal-st.,
Have SKATES, SLEIGH-BELLS, and a full line of J. WILSON'S BUTCHER-KNIVES and STEELS.

TERRA COTTA.

TERRA COTTA.
ALL ORDERS FOR
WINDOW AND DOOR CAPS, BELT COURSES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, HANGING BASKETS, &c.,
FILLED AT OLD PRICES BY THE
CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.
Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ESTEY ORGANS
The sweetest, purest, richest tone. The easiest, quickest, and most DURABLE action. The only Organ containing the genuine VOX HUMANA and wonderful VOX JUBILANTE.
A full assortment of the latest new and elegant styles just received. Prices as low and terms as favorable as heretofore.
Organs to Rent or for Sale on Instalments.
STORY & CAMP,
(Late Organ Department of Reed's Temple of Music.
General Agents for the Northwest,
409 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

TRUNKS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE
TRUNK FACTORY
IN THE WEST.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER,
(Before the fire H. Vogler & Co.)
No. 208 Michigan-av.,
Are now prepared to fill orders for
Trunks, Valises, and Travelling Bags,
With former promptness and to any extent. Orders per mail will receive prompt attention.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm and name of Wm. Young & Co., for the purpose of a general commission business.
WM. YOUNG.
ALEX. McD. YOUNG.
RANSOM W. DUNHAM.
Chicago, Dec. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
Messrs. Sharp & Thain, of the Chicago Advertising Agency, have this day dissolved the copartnership heretofore existing under that title by mutual consent, Mr. R. S. Thain retiring. All accounts will be settled by Geo. W. Sharp at his new and spacious office, Lind's Block.
GEO. W. SHARP.
RICHARD S. THAIN.
Chicago, Dec. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. O. J. Bergk and Donald Fraser, at 752 South Halsted-st., under the firm name of Bergk & Fraser, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Donald Fraser continuing the business at the same place.
O. J. BERGK, M. D.
DONALD FRASER, M. D.
Chicago, Nov. 6, 1871.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber and Leather Belting
HALLOCK & WHEELER,
28 West Randolph-st., have now a full stock of the above. Also Engine and Conducting Hose, Rubber Clothing, and Rubber Goods generally.

BLANK BOOKS.

Blank Books
RULED AND MADE TO ORDER IN ONE WEEK, AT
DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY'S,
30, 32 AND 34 NORTH CANAL-ST.
☞ Orders solicited from Merchants, Bankers, Railroads, and Insurance Companies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASONIC RELIEF.
GRAND COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
Of the State of Illinois.
OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER.
SIR KNIGHTS: At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, the undersigned were appointed a committee to receive and disburse such funds as have been, or may be, contributed for the relief of suffering Sir Knights, or their families, by the late fire. The Commanders of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Chicago Commandery No. 19, and St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, are co-operating with the committee, and applications to either of them will receive attention; and to assist in that object we have also appointed Sir E. N. Tucker, Recorder of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.
W. M. EGAN, J. H. MILES, R. H. FOSS, Committee.
CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1871.
The undersigned having been appointed as above, to assist the committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Sir Knight know of any member of our order in need of aid, from, or in consequence of the late fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from our "noble and magnanimous fraters." Courteously,
E. N. TUCKER.
Room 3, Masonic building, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m., or at 1113 Prairie-av. other hours.
Attest: JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Recorder. WILEY M. EGAN, Gr. Commander.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY OF THE
Grand Royal Arch Chapter
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
The undersigned have been appointed by M. E. Companion, James A. Hawley, Grand High Priest, as a committee to receive and disburse such funds as may be contributed for the relief of suffering Companions by the late fire (the High Priests of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2; Washington Chapter, No. 43; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126; Chicago Chapter, No. 127; and Union Park Chapter, No. 158, are co-operating with the committee), and to assist in that object we have appointed Companion E. N. Tucker, Secretary of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., as agent, to examine and report such cases as may be presented to him for relief.
W. M. EGAN, J. H. MILES, R. H. FOSS, Committee.
CHICAGO, Nov., 1871.
The undersigned having been appointed, as above, to assist the Committee in their labor, would respectfully ask that any Companion R. A. M., knowing of any member R. A. M. in need of aid from, or in consequence of, the late fire, report the same to me, so that their wants may be supplied from the bounty received from the Royal Craft. Fraternally,
E. N. TUCKER.
Room 3 Masonic Building, corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts., from 3 to 5 p. m., or at 1113 Prairie-av. other hours of day.
ATTEST: JAMES H. MILES, Grand Secretary.

To Captains and Vessel Owners.
We will furnish dockage for vessels for the winter at South Chicago, and also storage for sails, &c., free of charge.
We have spacious accommodation, where vessels and property will not be exposed to damage from fire, and where repairs may be made. Harbor open and free for entrance. Address Capt. McDole, at South Chicago, or The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., at 360 Wabash-av. Owners will pay expenses of putting property in store and removing, but nothing for storage and dockage.
CALUMET AND CHICAGO
CANAL AND DOCK COMP'Y,
River-st., South Chicago,
And 360 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NOTICE.
COMMITTEE OF SPECIAL RELIEF, Church of the Messiah, (Corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court,) CHICAGO, Dec. 2, 1871.
In view of the fact that applicants for relief are now permitted to apply to the District Superintendents by letter, without personal attendance at the depots, no further necessity exists for any applications for supplies being made to the Special Committee, and, from and after the 5th inst. (under instructions from the Executive Committee to that effect), the work of the Special Committee will be exclusively limited to applications for aid in purchasing sewing machines, and to affording relief in special cases, by the payment of money to applicants who have received no other relief, in such cases and for such amounts as may be authorized by the Executive Committee.
E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

GALLERY OF
Fine Chromos, &c.
The ladies and public are respectfully invited to inspect my Gallery of Fine Chromos, both foreign and imported, which I offer at 50 cents on the dollar for the next few days.
H. S. HAAS, 718 Wabash-av.

CHICAGO RUINS.
The largest and most varied assortment published. Also,
CHICAGO BEFORE THE FIRE.
Wholesale and retail. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Stereoscopic, $2.50 doz; stereoscopic, artistic or wide, from Barnard's negatives, $4.00 doz; Cabinets from Barnard's negatives, $4.00 doz; Cards for Album, $1.00.
LOVEJOY & FOSTER,
309 West Randolph-st., Chicago, near Carpenter.

BURNT PAPER,
Writing Perfectly Restored.
The writing on papers badly charred, in fact so much so that great care had to be taken to prevent them from falling to pieces, have been perfectly restored by using our
INK DEVELOPER.
More than fifty different firms have already used it with perfect success in copying their books and papers. Call at our office, Union Park, corner Madison-st.
J. MORRIS & CO.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
114 West Washington-st.

Livery.
We having completed our new Stables on West Monroe-st., at 100 and 102, shall be pleased to furnish livery to our customers on reasonable terms.
WRIGHT BROTHERS.

TO BANKERS
And others. Why don't you build bank vaults, &c., of FIRE BRICK? ROBINSON & SON, 215 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.
OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.
The Campbell Printing Press
Generously donated by the inventor to be sold for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, is now up and in operation at Messrs. HORTON & LEONARD'S establishment, No. 10 NORTH JEFFERSON-ST. All interested are invited to call and examine its workings.
For terms of sale apply to N. K. FAIRBANK, at Standard Hall, corner Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

Sugar-Cured Bacon Hams.
Just received, a small consignment of the celebrated "MARYLAND BRAND" of Canvassed, Sugar-Cured Hams; also, of the "SIMMS BRAND" of Hams, both well-known and highly-appreciated in the Eastern and Southern cities. They are tolerably heavy, average 14 to 18 lbs; are in choice order; very juicy, and most suitable for the requirements of hotels and restaurants. Will be sold at moderate prices in quantities of 1 tierce upward, to close consignment, by
HENRY MILWARD & CO.,
Room 1, No. 590 Sixteenth-st.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS
A full assortment. Dressed flooring and siding thoroughly seasoned, at low prices for cash—also 100 m shingles,—at MCMAKIN'S Mill, 524 and 526 [illegible]

LOOK!
1,000 kits, nearly 17 pounds each, and big, fat, new, English Breakfast Mackerel; splendid goods, and at $1.00 to $1.25 per kit. WM. H. SQUIRE, Commission Merchant, 211 Michigan-av., north of Congress-st., Phenix Block.

Prime Mexican Vanilla Beans,
In bond or duty paid. For sale by CORY, BARRETT & HANNA, 158 Michigan-av., corner Adams-st.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!
Best Philadelphia Fronts. Apply to J. & T. GILLESPIE, 1330 and 1350 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."
It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor.
We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Agents, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:
Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL....$12.00
Tri-weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL....6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1871.

NO BEGGING AT WASHINGTON.

The County Commissioners, at their session on Tuesday, inadvertently, we suppose, passed a series of resolutions asking that Congress refund to the county the money expended for bounties and for the support of families of soldiers during the war. This is one of those short cuts to get money which too often receive more favor than they deserve. To any person who will ponder on the consequences of such a proposition, its absurdity will be evident. Cook County is but one municipality in some ten thousand which expended money for precisely the same purpose. The money was not expended for any public purpose; it was not expended on account of the war; but substantially to induce men to enlist as substitutes in place of those who ought to have gone to the front. There is not the slightest ground of claim, in law, justice, or equity, upon the government, for any portion of the money so expended.

But, looked at financially, and as a measure of relief, the proposition is still more preposterous. Cook County is not a pauper. It is still a rich community; it has sustained a severe loss, but not by any means a total one. We are not reduced to beggary; there is no danger of our being unable to pay our public debt, and the interest on it, at maturity. The County Commissioners have it in their power, by abolishing useless offices, and reforming the manner of expenditures, to accomplish a reduction of useless outlay annually equal to the whole interest on the county debt. We have two hundred millions of taxable property in the county, and we can pay our debts and the interest thereon without any increase of taxation. The money which the Commissioners can save us by their reforms exceeds the revenue which would have been received from the property destroyed. We contracted this debt to avoid personal service in the army. Instead of enlisting, or going when drafted in the third and fourth years of the war, we hired other men to go in our places. With the money thus borrowed we purchased exemption from military service. If Cook County stood alone in this kind of business, we would, perhaps, be ashamed to acknowledge that we contracted such a debt; but there are thousands of other communities which purchased exemption through the same means, some of them paying a much higher rate than we did. Many of these communities are much poorer than we are; that is, they have less taxable property and more debt than we have in proportion to population. We cannot ask to be an exception from the general rule in such cases. If the government should undertake to refund all the money thus advanced by all the cities, counties, towns, villages, and wards of the United States, it would require the creation of an additional national debt, amounting, probably, to several hundred millions of dollars. The share of the interest on this debt, to be paid annually by the people of Cook County, would probably exceed the interest on the county's present war debt. Instead, therefore, of getting rid of the debt, we should merely be converting it into another form. Under these circumstances it would be the worst kind of economy for this county to ask Congress to do anything of the kind suggested by the resolution of the Commissioners. Let us hope that the hasty action of the resolution will be reconsidered, and that no request of the kind will ever be made by any official body in this county.

COUNTY PAUPERS, OFFICIAL AND OTHERWISE.

We learn that the lobbies of the Board of Cook County Commissioners were infested with a horde of petty office-seekers, ravening after the spoils of the Poor House, County Agency, and other public establishments. Among these, the present incumbents—Pushek, Carroll, and company—are in full force, and their ranks are swelled by members of the defunct Board of Supervisors, and others too numerous and not sufficiently respectable to mention.

We trust that the board will not yield to the clamor or the pressure which any of these fellows may be able to raise in their own behalf, or elect to office any of the present incumbents, or any of those who have abetted them in the old Board of Supervisors. They have, as a rule, proved disgracefully incompetent, and, in some prominent cases, criminally corrupt; the principal of them, one Pushek, the County Agent, who has acquired the sobriquet of Potato Pushek—not, perhaps, because he served the county any worse in his potato contracts than in others, but probably because the name has a more musical and alliterative sound than any other,—and Pat Carroll, who comes out very sleek and fat from his administration as Warden of the Poor House and Insane Hospital. Carroll is a man of no administrative ability or energy, his talents lying solely in the direction of entertaining the Poor House Committee with good dinners as often as they visit his institution. For these dinners Carroll has become famous, insomuch that he is visited often, not only by the actual Poor House Committee, but by a score or two of bummers of low degree, who elect themselves honorary members of the committee, and "investigate" the management of the Poor House with astonishing frequency and regularity.

This order of things must be reformed altogether. The newly-installed Commissioners enjoy, on taking their seats, the hearty good opinion of the community; and they could not do any act which would go so far to forfeit that good opinion as the re-election of any of these barnacles would do. And the old hangers-on of the defunct Board of Supervisors are to be reckoned in the same category. If any of these shall be reduced, by the cutting off of their official perquisites, to a condition of penury, from which they have not the ability to extricate themselves by honest labor, the doors of the Poor House should never be closed against them. But on no account should any of the lot be set to manage that or the county's other institutions, either in a principal or subordinate capacity.

Mr. Sumner has introduced a bill in the Senate for the restoration of specie payments by the process of substituting compound interest notes for the present greenbacks, at the rate of $10,000,000 per month, commencing on the 1st of July next, the rate of interest to be 5 per cent, and the notes themselves to be convertible, principal and interest, into 5 per cent bonds at the expiration of two years. The process of substituting the new notes for the old ones would be by paying out the former in place of the latter for the current expenses of the government, and thereupon cancelling the greenbacks to the same amount as the new notes issued. The compound interest notes would be legal tender to the amount of their face value.

The principles of this bill have been frequently explained in these columns. The plan is the only one now on the files of Congress for restoring specie payments by any kind of process. It is the only one having any respectable advocacy which will certainly accomplish the object sought, and, as we think, without any hardship or suffering to the business community. The bugbear of contraction has nearly ceased to haunt the imaginations of men, and the anticipated difficulty of settling contracts made a few years ago, with gold at 140, has become a mere laughing-stock since gold has fallen to 109, of its own gravity, without any interference by government.

Mr. Sumner is right in saying that this measure would be of itself a complete and full restoration of the government credit, and that, with specie payments restored, the public debt would refund itself at a lower rate of interest, without the excessive straining which we have lately witnessed. We fear, however, that Mr. Sumner's bill will meet with little favor at the hands of the Senate Finance Committee, as at present constituted.

THE FREE ZONE.

The President, in his message, refers to the controversy with Mexico concerning her tariff laws, and expresses the hope that that republic will voluntarily repeal the law which operates so disastrously to American commerce on the Rio Grande. The case is not without its troubles, and the President wisely abstains from recommending the extreme measures which have been urged upon him. For many years previous to 1858, the tariff of the United States was very moderate, especially upon those goods which are most needed in the frontier districts. The tariff in force in Mexico was very high, and high duties were imposed upon many articles which were admitted into the United States free of duty. The result was that commerce deserted the Mexican side of the river and flourished in Brownsville and the other American cities. The Mexicans, who obtained their goods from the river towns, crossed the river and bought all they needed from the American merchants, who, owing to the low tariff on their side, could sell from 30 to 50 per cent lower than the Mexicans. The Mexicans ceased to import, getting their stocks on the American side, and smuggling them into Mexico. The consequence was that the Mexican Government collected little or no revenue on the Rio Grande. In response to the appeals of the Mexican towns thus deprived of their trade, and making a virtue of necessity, the Mexican Congress, in 1858, established a "free zone," or district, extending, say, fifty or one hundred miles back from the Rio Grande, into which it was declared foreign goods might be imported free of duty. This placed the Mexicans and the Mexican towns on an equality with the Americans. The war followed, and after it came our present high tariff. At the close of the war the condition of affairs was directly the reverse of what it had been ten years before. On the Mexican side of the river there was no tariff; on the American side the duty was from 40 to 100 per cent. The Mexican could import foreign goods free of duty, while the American could not. Trade immediately recrossed the river. Merchants in Brownsville packed their goods and moved over into Matamoras. The whole country traded with the Mexicans. The people of Texas, who obtained their supplies from the river towns, traded with the Mexican merchants, and, precisely as American goods were once smuggled across the river into Mexico, so now they are smuggled from Mexico into Texas; and as Mexico could collect no revenue from her ports on the Rio Grande, so now the United States do not receive enough to pay the salaries of the officers.

The owners of empty stores and unoccupied buildings in Brownsville demand that the United States shall compel Mexico to abolish the free zone, and establish a tariff as high as ours. The Texan remedy is to take forcible possession of the whole territory embraced in the free zone, thus settling the question by conquest. The demand for the abolishment of this free zone is resented in Mexico by the whole nation. They present the case strongly when they show that the United States, for many years previous to 1868, had a tariff imposing nominal duties, while Mexico had a high tariff; that what the United States now experience, in an inability to collect revenue, is no more than what Mexico endured for many years, and that the establishment of the free zone was forced upon Mexico by the policy of the United States. The change in the relative position of the two countries is not the result of Mexican legislation, but is entirely due to the voluntary change in her tariff policy made by the United States. It is difficult to answer this argument. Certainly, the condition of affairs does not call for any invasion of Mexico, or any conquest of her territory. It is no part of the duty of Mexico to enforce the collection of our revenue.

CATACAZY'S NEWSPAPER EXPLOITS.

A portion of the much-talked-about Catacazy correspondence has, through the blunder of that illustrious diplomat, Cameron, reached the public eye. It has been understood for some time that Catacazy's offence, for which the United States Government has asked of the Emperor of Russia his immediate recall, consisted in meddlesome interference with affairs not his own or his nation's, and in a too free communication with the public press to suit the dignity of his office. One illustration of this affinity of Catacazy for printers' ink leaked out before the great Pennsylvania diplomat discovered that the correspondence entrusted to him was not yet ripe for public perusal, and was transmitted to THE TRIBUNE readers by our special Washington correspondent. This consisted of certain letters to the New York *World*, either written or inspired by Catacazy, published early last spring, and intended to stir up a feeling hostile to an adjustment of the questions then pending between the American Government and Great Britain. The zealous and eccentric Ambassador of the Czar evidently felt it his duty to serve his government by keeping the United States at swords' points with England, and thus weakening the moral support of the latter power, and rendering, at the same time, a close alliance with Russia more desirable to the United States. This was a manifestation of affection, not perhaps without a precedent either in social life or in diplomacy; but, if it has any proper place in diplomacy, it was for Prince Gortschakoff, at St. Petersburg, and not for M. de Catacazy, who was sharing, at Washington, the hospitality of the government which he sought to embroil. And then the daily scribbling to the journals! Putting all his exploits together, it is obvious that M. de Catacazy's career at Washington has been very scaly, and the only wonder is that he has been tolerated so long at Washington.

As it is, the determination of the Russian Government to send the Czar's son over to us without changing beforehand the officer who was to act as his usher in America, seems to have dampened somewhat the enthusiasm of the authorities at Washington, whose reception was very formal and brief. All the "gushing" that has been done over Alexis has proceeded from social sources, mostly in New York city. That the government and the country at large have not made more fuss over the young Grand Duke (who is, by all accounts, a very fine fellow) may be charged up to Catacazy, and that official may now no longer stay upon the order of his going, but go at once back to St. Petersburg—disgusted, as he doubtless will be, at the bad faith of the American newspaper correspondents, who take his gossipy contributions and refuse to help him lie away the responsibility of them.

The appointment of Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, is a deserved compliment to the studious and persevering habits, the careful training and unblemished character of the Representative of the Third District of Illinois. Although in his second term, he has achieved a notable distinction, which the Speaker has properly recognized in giving him so important a position in the councils of the party and the nation.

The New York *Tribune* acknowledges defeat in the new Committee of Ways and Means. It says that "the committee is no longer Protectionist, as we think it ought to be." It admits, however, that the committee fairly represents the House.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, describing the appearance of the House when the committees were summoned, says:

> The Ways and Means Committee excited the most remark. Judge Kelley said that a majority of the members were for Free Trade. So thought Mr. Dickey of Pennsylvania, who went up to the Speaker, who sat on the stone steps at the foot of his chair, and said: "Blaine, you have given us a Free-Trade Committee." "I meant to give you a Free Coal Committee," the Speaker replied, "and if I know my men, I have done so." "The Protectionists have got the Ways and Means Chairmanship," said a Western Free-Trader, "but we have a majority on the committee." The committee is believed to stand as follows on the tariff question: Kelley and Maynard are High Tariff men—"90 per cent men," they are sometimes called. Dawes and Roberts are Moderate Protectionists; Brooks and Finkelnburg are Free-Traders; Burchard and Kerr are Moderate Revenue Tariff men, and Beck is for Free Trade generally, but for Protection for such articles as Kentucky produces. All shades of opinions on the tariff are pretty fairly represented on the committee, and in about the proportionate strength they have in the House.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.

At last the South is happy, and proclaims her independence of Northern text-books for use in schools and colleges. A number of discontented gentlemen have been for some time engaged in the preparation of a series of school books which should be free from the blemish of Northern imprints, and from that sectionalism which was in danger of inspiring the Southern youth with radicalism and other Northern peculiarities, which are regarded in Dixie with mortal aversion. "The University Series" is the name under which these books are to be known hereafter. They are issued by a stock company, and among the stockholders are Jefferson Davis, Generals Johnston, Beauregard, Ewell, Hood, Buckner, Hays, Taylor, Gilmer, Lee (eldest son of Robert E. Lee), James A. Seddon, late Confederate Secretary of War, and many prominent bankers, railroad men, planters, and others who have, it is to be presumed, made education and educational works a subject of profound study for many years. Professor Holmes has issued the Readers and History of the United States, and, in the latter, the Mobile *Register* informs us, has avoided "the provincial narrowness which characterizes New England histories," and "has done full justice to his own side in treating of certain matters necessarily involving sectional questions." Commodore Maury furnishes the geographical series, beginning with "First Lessons" and ending with "Physical Geography." Prof. Venable's arithmetic and algebra are pronounced orthodox, not a sum in addition or the most abstruse equation containing any of the Northern virus. Rev. Mr. Carter is represented by a General History, but "unfortunately the work has some serious blemishes," which is unfortunate for the reverend gentleman, and throws doubt upon the critical judgment of the educational stockholders. The Mobile *Register*, from which we derive our information, glowing as the prospect seems, is not altogether happy over the situation, as may be inferred from the following frank acknowledgment:

> Upon the whole, we are satisfied that nothing at all comparable to this series of books—taking them altogether—has ever been offered for the use of Southern schools and Southern households. If they are not universally adopted, it will not be from any literary, or artistic, or mechanical inferiority, but simply on account of the inveterate prejudice consciously or unconsciously prevailing in our schools in behalf of the modes of thought, modes of speech, and other peculiarities of New England.

To the inveterate prejudice for New England modes of thought, speech, and other peculiarities, the *Register* might have added the inveterate partiality or universal necessity for New England teachers, as the large majority of the educators in the schools of the South are from New England; and Virginia, at least, has modelled her schools upon the graded school system of Boston. We are not inclined, however, to find fault with the South for adopting a course of instruction for schools and colleges, and urging its importance through the public press. We rejoice to see the South moving in the matter of general education, even through the medium of distinctively Southern text-books; for general education, freely and intelligently disseminated, will, in due course of time, perhaps in another generation, show the students that the North was right and the South was wrong, and that a free government cannot exist if it gives any person the right to own human labor or deprives a laborer of his fair wages.

THE PARK FAMILY MURDER.

Our readers are already familiar with the recent terrible murder of the Park family in Clark County, Indiana; the arrest of three negroes for the offence, and their execution by a masked mob, who took them from the jail where they were confined. Since that event the people of Indiana have begun to suspect that the three negroes were innocent, and that the murder, in reality, was committed by white persons. The Indianapolis *Journal* of the 6th contains some astounding developments, which go to show that the innocent have suffered, and that the guilty ones are still at large. The grounds upon which these facts are asserted are substantially as follows: First, that Mr. Park had some bitter enemies, and that some time previous to the murder he had received threatening letters. This fact was testified to by a Mr. Kirk, and, on the same day, an attempt was made to murder Mr. Kirk by two white men. Second, that the negro Johnson, from whom a confession was extorted by torture, invariably denied the crime when among his friends. Third, that no definite testimony was given as to the identity of the coat and pocket-book found at the house of Taylor, another of the negroes, and that, as the alleged object of the murder was plunder, they would have been more likely to have taken more valuable clothing and a pocket-book containing money, which were in plain sight. Two searches were made in Taylor's house. The first revealed nothing, and the second resulted in finding these two articles in a trunk which had been thoroughly examined during the first search. Fourth, public rumor asserted that the tracks of "three big negroes" were found about the residence and in an adjoining patch, while, since the mob violence, it has been ascertained that there were only the tracks of two persons, one of whom had very small feet, and these tracks have been proved to be identical with the tracks found about Mr. Kirk's house. Fifth, the testimony before the grand jury is shown to have been contradictory and much of it false. Sixth, that Mr. Park was a true friend and benefactor to the negroes in a region where public feeling was entirely against them, and had been a special friend of Squire Taylor, who is alleged to have been the most active participant in the murder. Seventh, that the barbarous execution was by no means an impromptu affair, but was deliberately planned and definitely appointed long before it was decided that the grand jury would not indict the accused, and that three of the grand jury, before the close of the court in which they were sitting, were members of the mob. Of these three, each has killed a man before and never been legally dealt with. Eighth, it is now ascertained that the little grandson of Taylor was induced, by offers of money and threats of death, to give in false evidence, corroborating the confession of Johnson; that his piece was prepared for him, and all he had to do was to commit it and repeat it, in which latter performance he signally failed. Ninth, that one of the mob, who had more to do with the detection and execution of the negroes than any one else, now says, to clear his conscience, that the negroes had nothing whatever to do with the affair. And, lastly, that the reports concerning the bad character of the negroes are utterly unfounded, and that, in the case of one of them, a clear *alibi* can be proven.

The evidence furnished by the *Journal* seems utterly incontrovertible, and almost unmistakably points to the commission of a triple murder even more terrible than that of the Park family, at the hands of a cowardly, lawless mob. It is the most disgraceful episode in the history of Indiana, and calls for the condign punishment of every one connected with it. The *Journal* is warranted in saying: "We again warn the paralyzed and cowardly ministers of the law in Clark County that, if they do not bestir themselves to punish these crimes, a power, strong and intelligent enough to accomplish what it undertakes, will assume the performance of the neglected task." It is difficult to see, if the Ku-Klux of South Carolina are to be suppressed by the strong arm of the government for setting laws at defiance, why the Ku-Klux of Indiana should not be suppressed for the same act. Until something is done, a reproach must always rest upon Indiana law and justice.

The Grand Duke Alexis will be in Chicago on the 20th instant, provided the indefatigable Fadladeen Catacazy can be persuaded to tear himself away from the overpressing hospitality of the one hundred select New Yorkers, and brave the countless droves of buffalo which are supposed in Imperial Russian circles to range between Chicago and New York. Meantime, our new Mayor is understood to be brushing up his Russian, in order to turn off a neat reception speech in the Muscovite's own vernacular. As an aid to this exercise, we clip for His Honor, from a Boston paper, the following specimen of Court Russian, said to have been transmitted by the illustrious scion of the Romanoffs to the Mayor of Boston, in response to a pressing invitation from that official:

> *Ori rikski bustak yukin sorsui legorf bulti tellu ib Moski hifur Boston. Gilgur rumanwiski anlotzrr colti bomere redi, anian oleeatcasy wilbi dewnonger lykin neskeng onah taljak andie.*

This is, we suppose, the regular official formula for all like occasions; though we feel sure that Alexis will do something special and distinguished for Chicago. At all events, it is doubtful whether, under the new order of things in this city, the "rumanwiski" will be forthcoming.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A collection of 1,500 beetles is for sale in Bloomington. The collection was made by Dr. Benjamin Norris, of Pike County, from various parts of this county and Europe. The bugs are scientifically named and classified.

—A magnificent golden eagle, measuring seven and a half feet across the wings, was captured near Carrollton last week. He was shot and crippled in one wing. On being brought to the ground, a dog attacked him, but the king of birds pitched in and whipped him.

—The Jacksonville *Journal* gives the following: "A gentleman who was visiting at the farm house of Mr. Thomas Patterson, two miles north of Alexander, informs us that a strange occurrence had taken place at the farm not long since. A breeding mare gave birth to twin colts, one a horse and the other a mule. The colts are lively and strong, and seem fond of each other."

—On Saturday week, Eli Brown and David Smith killed two deer in White Oak Grove, McLean County. These are the first deer seen in that section for some years.

—Mrs. Julia Newman, a school-teacher of Collinsville, was drowned at St. Louis on the 1st inst while attempting to get in a ferry-boat.

—A new paper, called the *Signal*, has been started at Roodhouse, Jersey County, by Charles H. Johnson.

—Macoupin County had 60,596 acres of wheat, 97,460 acres of corn, and 36,029 acres of other field products in cultivation in 1871.

—Peoria is infested with three-card monte.

—Mrs. Sarah Marshall, wife of ex-Mayor Wilson, Cairo, died on the 3d inst.

—Mr. E. H. Seward has a dairy of thirty-five cows in Marengo County, which have brought him in an average of $73 apiece the past year. During the year he fed them $17 worth of feed per head, besides what he raised himself. His cows yielded 800 pounds of milk per day, which he sells at one cent per pound. One pound of butter is made from twenty pounds of milk, which is much more profitable than making it into cheese.

—Rubini, the conjuror, is getting into trouble everywhere. At Quincy, he gave the winner of a prize-horse a sight-draft on a livery-stable in that city. The draft, however, was not honored, as Rubini had no horses on deposit. In the mean time, the conjuror had gone. He next turned up in Peoria. The waiter of a hotel drew a horse, got drunk on the strength of it, treated all his friends, spent all his money, and lost his situation. The next morning he applied at the stable for his horse, but found none there, and Rubini gone. The waiter and some of his friends have now gone for Rubini, and will probably make it lively for him when they find him. People will do well to give all these gift-distributing conjurors a wide berth.

—The Elgin Universalists contemplate raising and enlarging their church edifice to accommodate their necessities.

—A fire in Fulton on Thanksgiving Day burned Fisher & Horn's cigar store, John Dyer's shoe store, Gay & Lyon's grocery, and C. N. Wheeler's hardware store.

—A man named James H. Morris was found dead in his bed at Decatur, one morning last week, with his arm around his little son, with whom he slept. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

—The new High School Building at Delevan, recently erected at a cost of $35,000, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst.

—George Starr, a well-known farmer living near Woodstock, died from an apoplectic stroke, on the 3d inst., while drawing water from his well. The wife of Mr. Alexander Martin, another farmer living near Woodstock, was killed, on the 2d inst., by a fall from a wagon.

—Some thieves lately drove their wagon up to the store of H. E. Woods, at Garden Prairie, and helped themselves to about $300 worth of goods.

—Livingston County sends more insane people to Jacksonville than any other county in the State, except Cook.

—The Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Iowa, has been transferred to the Alton District, and appointed to the pastorate of the M. E. Church, in Alton, made vacant by the appointment of the Rev. J. W. Lane, as Presiding Elder of the district.

—The question of the location of the State Fair will come before the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, at their meeting in Springfield, commencing January 9, 1872.

—DuQuoin has prohibited gambling, by a late ordinance.

The Rushville *Times* reports that D. E. Woods, a stock-dealer of Sharp's Landing, recently left for St. Louis with a lot of stock, for which he owes the citizens, and has not since returned.

—There are twelve colleges in this State, with 2,230 students in attendance.

—Monmouth College has lately acquired an addition to its Cabinet in the shape of a collection of Chinese curiosities, presented by the Rev. J. C. Nevin, missionary of the United Presbyterian Church at Canton, China.

IOWA.

A man in Washington sold Martino, the illusionist, a cow for $35, and then went to the show and drew the cow back again.

—A man in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad Company met with a singular accident at Boone, a few days ago. Whilst springing from a car to the ground, a heavy gold ring, worn upon the small finger, caught on a nail-head, and in an instant was separated from the hand by taking the finger with it.

—Marshaltown has thirteen religious organizations.

—The Mississippi River at Keokuk is at present down below the lowest recorded mark.

—A suit is now pending before the Circuit Court at Ottawa involving the sum of sixty-one cents.

—Mrs. Mary M. Harris, wife of Mr. Harris, who was killed last winter by the falling of an embankment on the Dubuque & St. Paul Railroad, below Fayette, has sued the contractors, the Messrs. Burch, for damages, laying a claim for $5,000. The trial will probably take place during the next term of the District Court.

WISCONSIN.

George M. West, late of the Brandon *Times*, has bought an interest in the Ripon *Free Press*. The editor introduces him by saying, "Like ourself, he has no religion to speak of."

—Lumber has advanced one dollar per thousand in the St. Croix trade.

—The Wood County *Reporter* says: "Robert Blow last week had eighteen sheep killed by a *valuable* dog. Twelve were killed outright, and six were slaughtered to save their lives."

—The Jackson County *Banner* says: "Fits, hog cholera, or some other pork disease, is prevailing among the hog family in this region. We have heard of several hogs dying in the county within the past ten days in a singular manner. They appear to be attacked with fits or spasms, and generally die within a few hours."

INDIANA.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in the township of French Lick by a case of supposed poisoning. The poisoning occurred in the family of Mr. Charles Lewis. During his absence, Mrs. Lewis prepared a bowl of milk for the four children, and, ordering that they should drink it at a certain hour, left home, and had not returned at last accounts. The children drank the milk, and were immediately seized with spasms and other manifestations of poison. All of them recovered with medical aid.

—An Irishman named Thomas Kelley was burned to death on the 29th ult., about two miles north of Bridgton, Parke County. It seems he was holding some kind of a jollification, and was full of liquor, when his shanty burned down, and, not being able to get out, he was destroyed with it.

—A lady in Perrysville, Vermilion County, the other night, threw a brickbat through the window of a billiard hall at her husband, who was on the inside playing a game of billiards.

—On Friday morning last, Lucy Singleton, an inmate of the Jefferson County Poor Asylum, was terribly burned by falling into the fire. Her recovery is doubtful.

MICHIGAN.

Miss Iola Gilmore, a young lady living at Augusta, was burned to death on the 29th ult., by the explosion of a gasoline lamp.

—A petrified body has been found in the Kalamazoo cemetery.

—Standing beside the school house stove, at Clayton, on the 26th ult., a little girl named Reams ignited her clothing, and from the burns received died on the 29d.

—The Congregational Church at Dryden was burned on Thanksgiving Day, during the services.

—A little daughter of Mr. Clary, of Escanaba, attempted to light a fire, November 19, by the aid of kerosene, when the usual consequence followed. She died after a few hours of agony, and her mother and two others, in their efforts to save her, were seriously burned.

—It is estimated that over 400,000 barrels of apples have been freighted over the Michigan Central Railroad thus far this season.

—The venerable Dr. Charles Stuart died on Sunday last in Kalamazoo, at the residence of his son, ex-Senator Stuart. He was 80 years of age, and has lived in Kalamazoo since 1838.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Jury Fees of the Circuit and Superior Courts.

Reconsideration of Mr. Ashton's War Debt Resolution.

Interesting Discussion about the Lost Records.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the County Treasurer's office, President White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Talcott, Lonergan, and Crawford.

THE BILLS OF EMMANUEL ROCKEY.

Commissioner Talcott moved to reconsider the vote authorizing the payment of the bills of Emmanuel Rockey. Carried.

The bills were then referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

RELIEVING THE CITY OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

A communication from the Board of Education with a resolution, asking that the Commissioners relieve the city of the Cook County Normal School (published in THE TRIBUNE) was received and read.

It was referred to the Committee on Education.

INSURANCE ON THE EAST WING.

A communication from the County Clerk with regard to the insurance on the east half of the old Court House, was received. It set forth that the insurance was as follows:

Mutual Security	$5,000
Lamar	5,000
Merchants	5,000
Germania	5,000
Total	$20,000

Proofs of loss had been prepared and were now in the hands of the Clerk, awaiting the action of the board as regards the securing of the insurance.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

JURY FEES OF THE CIRCUIT AND SUPERIOR COURTS.

A communication was received from the County Treasurer, submitting the amount of jury fees paid out, as follows:

Jury certificates of the Superior Court	$9,644.80
Jury certificates of the Circuit Court	15,287.90
Total	$24,932.70

Commissioner Talcott inquired how the Criminal Court jurors were paid.

The Chair said the city paid them.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TRANSPORTATION OF AN INVALID.

A communication was received from Isaac Spear, stating that one J. L. Gallaner, injured at Mattoon and taken to the County Hospital, and that though amputation was necessary he wished to go to friends in Philadelphia.

Referred to the Committee on Poor House and paupers.

COUNTY ACCOMMODATIONS.

Commissioner Hitchcock presented a communication from the Board of Public Works, expressing a regret that arrangements had not before been made with the county for rooms in the reservoir lot, and that to build an additional story during the present season was difficult. The board therefore offered the county such unoccupied rooms as were at their disposal.

The communication was placed on file.

DUPLICATE BONDS.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Widows' and Orphans' Association, requesting duplicates of war bonds Nos. 103 and 367 of $500, reported favorably to the prayer of the petitioners.

The report was adopted.

THE NEW QUARTERS.

Commissioner Talcott, of the Committee on Public Buildings, reported verbally that they had conferred with the Board of Public Works, and that rooms would probably be offered by January 1.

THE WAR-DEBT RESOLUTION RECONSIDERED.

Commissioner Harrison moved a reconsideration of the vote memorializing Congress for the remission of the war debt. He was opposed to the passage, by an immediate vote, of resolutions of such magnitude and importance. He thought it was not the resolution required.

Commissioner Hitchcock thought it desirable to reconsider the vote. He thought the Committee on Finance should have considered it first. He did not think Congress should be asked to make a precedent by which any city or county could impose upon the General Government any debt that might have been incurred in the war. He thought, by judicious economy, Cook County could pay her own debt. But, without passing any judgment upon it, he would like the action of the board to be considerate, and thought it should be referred to the Finance Committee.

Commissioner Ashton could not see what advantage the reconsideration of the vote and the reference to a committee would be. He had no doubt that the county would ultimately be enabled to pay its own debt. They were not placing themselves in the position of mendicants asking a favor. They were merely asking the General Government to give back to them what they had given the General Government. He saw no way in which the county could, at present, pay its own debt. No one in the history of the world had seen such a precedent. He saw no reason for delay; no occasion for such red tape as the Relief Committee was inflicting on the people.

Commissioner Harrison said that the resolution asked Congress for money which Cook County had never paid. She had issued bonds.

Commissioner Ashton said the only way in which Congress could act would be either in assuming the bonds herself or returning them cancelled. He had made up his mind never again to allow so important a measure to be hurried through the board by an eloquent speech. He hoped if Congress was to be memorialized it would be to do the proper thing.

A vote was taken on the motion to reconsider, resulting, yeas, 9; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, Skelly, Talcott, and the President—9.

Nays—Ashton, Herting, Lonergan, Roelle, and Stearns—5.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

WHAT RIGHT HAD THEY?

Commissioner Stearns offered the following:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be requested to report to this board, as soon as convenient, whether in their opinion the old Board of Supervisors had legal rights to appoint employes, and to fix salaries for the county beyond the lifetime of their office.

The resolution was adopted.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Commissioner Talcott moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the subject of the lost records.

The motion prevailing, General White called on Commissioner Talcott to take the chair.

Commissioner White read from THE TRIBUNE's report of the proceedings of the Legislature with regard to the two bills introduced by Mr. King, of Cook County, with regard to the destroyed records. If he understood that it was intended that the State was to pay for the lost abstracts, he was greatly in favor of it, and would be thankful to the State for so doing. But if it was proposed to appoint a commission to examine and purchase the abstracts at their prices, and, further compel Cook County to pay for them, he would most strenuously oppose it. The law provided that the County Commissioners should supersede the Board of Supervisors. So far as his knowledge went, there had been no change in the constitution. If that had not been abrogated he would like to know by what process the Legislature could disburse the money of Cook County. Then he wished to know if it was necessary for the county to apply to the Legislature for authority to purchase the records. He was not certain the county wished to purchase. He did not know whether the abstracts were worth purchasing. If this action on the part of Mr. King was intended as a piece of pleasantry, he did not see where the joke came in. He did him the justice to believe he was not serious. This question was one about which the board should proceed with the gravest deliberation. If these abstracts were valuable, and it was desirable to buy them, it would then be time to decide what they would pay for them. He did not think the owner thereof would ask for these abstracts a price five or six times their value, and consign their names to everlasting infamy. But even more appalling than the prospect of paying ten times its value for an abstract, was that of going into the courts for one hundred, two hundred, and even three hundred years of litigation, when his heirs and descendants, by reason of the lapse of ages and the differentiations of the species, would lay no claim of relationship to him or possession to his real estate. He believed, however, that the owners of abstracts were men of conscience. If there was any process by which, at a reasonable price, the records, or copies thereof, could be placed in the hands of a custodian, and made by the Legislature *prima facie* evidence of title, that, it seemed, was the desirable thing to accomplish. But he was opposed to giving that up to four or five individuals. He thought some course ought to be taken by the board to undertake, by the cheapest, speediest, and most convenient method, to restore the titles. But they ought to be deliberate, and see that no wrong could be done the county in doing so. He moved that the board invite owners of abstracts of title to present to the board what they have to offer and to sell.

Commissioner Harrison moved to amend, by adding to their offers the price they would charge for copies. There were lawyers in this town who looked for a vast amount of fraud and land-grabbing in the matter of titles. There were some who thought that allowing it to be settled by a summary process, with short limitations, would be fraught with more danger to minors or absentees, than by allowing Tom, Dick or Harry to familiarize himself with the indices of the records. His idea was that if anything were bought, it should be copies of the records and indices, with an act of the Legislature making them the original records. He went further than Commissioner White. He thought if the board determined to take the matter in hand, and purchase copies, sworn to, certified to, examined and compared, such a law only was required by the board. There were Tammanys in every State and county. Give a few men the power of changing the titles to property to the extent of millions of dollars, and he could not answer for them. If the abstract makers would give copies at fair prices, the board to determine them, they would deal with them. But if they came with propositions of 6 per cent of their prospective profits, he would rather leave their property just where it stood.

Commissioner Ashton thought the action of the member from Cook county indicated that it was either a stupendous joke or a great steal. Some evidence of the muniments of title were necessary. The gentlemen had preserved their books, records, and establishments. All the county could do was to offer them reasonable compensation for certified copies; or to set to work a corps of experienced copyists to copy the whole three sets; have them compared and sworn to, and deposited with the Recorder; then have a small law passed making them *prima facie* evidence; and have them indexed by the Clerk. They would then be just exactly what those were previous to the fire. It would cost the county not more than $75,000. It was a piece of folly and extravagance to talk about paying these abstract men 6 per cent of the average of their past three years' profits, or $800,000. It might cost $75,000, but $80,000 would, in his opinion, be costly. The records, by this process, would be just what they were before the fire.

Commissioner White handed the Clerk his motion, reduced to writing, as follows:

Resolved, That the owners of abstracts and other evidences of title be invited to exhibit to this board such evidences for examination, at such time within the next five days as may be to them convenient.

Commissioner Hitchcock said he apprehended that there was a great deal of popular error with regard to the extent of the information which these abstract books could afford. He feared that they would be found to be nothing more than indices or guides to the records. If they could not give information beyond the mere devise, they would give just information enough to an adventurer to levy blackmail upon the true title, and then we all should be in chancery in truth. Until the board could see what these indices were worth, they could offer no price for them. He thought the members of the board should as yet reserve their opinion as well as their action. He hoped that the board would not, alarmed by the cry that the whole of Cook County would be in chancery, satisfy themselves that the courts should take no action on the matters. He would give a year or so to minors or non-residents to come in.

After further discussion the committee rose and reported the resolution to the board, recommending its passage.

The resolution was adopted and the board adjourned till Monday, at 2 o'clock.

THE BUMMERS' RETREAT.

The Home of the "Soup-Ticket" Holders—How the Inmates Sometimes Behave Themselves—Snoring Prohibited—The English System Better Than the Chicago Plan.

Practical experience never having impressed the fact upon them, it is just possible that many persons are unconscious of the fact that at the old police station on Union street, between Randolph and Lake streets, any belated wanderer, overtaken by cold and darkness, and possessed of no money, can obtain free lodging for the night and a slice of bread and bacon in the morning. To secure these blessings he has only to present himself at a police station and make known his destitution, when what is facetiously termed a "ticket for soup" will be given him. But since such a place does exist, and since the wanderers who obtain relief from it pay no money for the shelter and food they thus obtain, it may be taken for granted, that, being human, they grumble at the quality of bed and board. As those who grumble are generally more or less drunk, it is not astonishing that their complaints are made with such emphasis as a string of blasphemy can attach to them, and that they thereby create a greater sensation than a candid, unvarnished recital of their miseries would produce. For instance: A full-blooded, healthy, brawny Irishman returned his ticket to the station-keeper at the Union Street Station, the other evening, with a long curse, partaking equally of the characteristics of depth and din, and said he had been turned out. It would be difficult to convey to ears polite the injured gentleman's discourse, inasmuch as it was so interwoven with language that does not look well in print that to purify would be to annihilate it. The general tenor of his rambling remarks was that he was drunk, which was the only statement confirmed by a due investigation into the facts of the case. He had snored modestly, as any foreign or native-born citizen had a right to snore—delicately and equably, without particular emphasis or other annoying property, and for this exercise of his privileges had been summarily seized by the throat and jammed into a neighboring gutter. The facts of the case were about as follows: He was drunk when admitted. As he lay on the floor he was beastly, and howled and snored, and snored and howled, until the other victims of the barbarity of the Relief and Aid Society, who had neglected to provide feather beds, arose in a body and remonstrated with the janitor. The drunken man was quieted for less than eleven seconds, when he repeated the performance with the zest peculiar to an *encore* of that kind. He was again roused, placed in a perpendicular position, and begged to start out until sober.

It is supposed that a man who is belated on more than two successive evenings is totally unfit to associate with more enlightened persons, and is not admitted. Hence, an old man who oscillated between the various stations and the lodging house, on presenting his ticket at the last named place, recently, was refused admittance. Hence, also, he professed, in various quarters, the most unmitigated abhorrence of the whole system of relief for belated wanderers, and pointed out with much perseverance the imperfections and shortcomings of the Superintendent of the lodging house.

The room is large and very warm, so that a blanket, except as a shield against the assaults of tobacco juice, is an unnecessary addition to the furniture. And yet these men cry aloud for comforts, sheets, pillows, and other luxuries. In the morning they receive a share of bread and bacon, in inventing names for which they occupy their leisure moments, which are numerous, and expend as large an amount of intellectual force as could be expected of them, their vocabulary being strong in adjectives and past-participles, indifferent in verbs and shockingly attenuated in nouns substantive.

In the large cities of England the average belated wanderer is equivalent to his average brother here. There, however, in order to more healthily occupy his mind, and give him an opportunity to earn as well as enjoy his breakfast, he is required to furnish a certain amount of easy manual labor before partaking of the matutinal meal. The vocabularies there have grown still more limited than they are here by this simple process.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Thursday, December 7.

CITY PROPERTY.

River st, s w corner of Michigan av, n f, 54x125 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $24,000.

Meacher st, 80 ft w of Canal st, 50x80 ft, dated Dec. 5; consideration, $6,500.

Western av, s e corner of Second st, w f, 72x100 ft, dated Nov. 16; consideration, $1,680.

Lot 40 of Greenebaum's resubdivision of Block 30 in Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 29; consideration, $800.

Fifth av, n w corner of Washington st, e f, 40x80 ft, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $55,000.

Lot 40 in Block 2 of Walker and Weston's Block 4 of n e 1-4 Sec. 31, 38, 14, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $950.

Ashland av, s w corner of Van Buren st, e f, 60x130 ft, dated Dec. 4; consideration, $32,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 64 in Stone's Addition, being in w 1-2 n e 1-4 Sec. 8, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $300.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Grand Duke's Visit.

The visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to Chicago will be a brief one—how brief may be understood from the announcement that he will start for New Orleans *via* Chicago and St. Louis. As an educational measure this can scarcely be deemed a success. He could learn more about the United States in Chicago in a day than in New Orleans in a year. As he rushes through the city he will look for the ruins, and compare the aspect of the city with the New York newspaper reports, and heave a sigh for the mendacity of the journals of this country. He will inquire for the barren waste of charred real estate that they dilated on and endeavor to secure a relic, but it will be too late. He will travel to New Orleans, *via* St. Louis, and not enjoy his visit at all, regretting forever that he omitted to stay a day or two at Chicago. He will remember to the day of his death that it was due to the Russian Admiral Poisset who has given orders for the fleet to proceed at once to China. Whether it was a mere coincidence, or whether the Admiral wished him not to see Chicago until it was rebuilt entirely, or whether he did not wish to take us from our work of rebuilding to entertain a Prince, does not appear. He will see Boston and Philadelphia before going to New Orleans *via* Chicago and St. Louis.

A New Rail Route.

The new route to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville *via* the Michigan Central and Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railways was opened on December 1. Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily *via* the Michigan Central Railroad from the station at the foot of Twenty-second street, as follows: 6:13 a. m., daily express, Sundays excepted, reaches Indianapolis at 5:10 p. m., and Cincinnati at 10:45 p. m. The 9:13 p. m. night express, Saturdays excepted, arrives at Indianapolis at 7:55 a. m., and Cincinnati at 4:25 p. m. Sleeping cars run through to Indianapolis without change.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Albert M. Fuller, by trade a printer, left home on last Sunday morning, telling his wife he would take a little walk, having been unwell for two or three days. Since that hour he has not been heard from. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. He is about five feet ten inches high, dark eyes, brown hair, whiskers, and moustache; had on black pants and vest, brown coat and slate-colored overcoat, Congress shoes, and rubbers, and heavy cloth cap. Any information of him will be gratefully received by his afflicted wife, at No. 1161 State street, or at No. 441 Wabash avenue.

Miscellaneous.

The damage done to the dry house of the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company by fire on Wednesday was reported to have been $2,000. The printer added a cipher and multiplied the loss by ten.

—A meeting of the re-elected Board of Directors of the Pacific Hotel Company was held yesterday at their office, No. 113 Harrison street. Judge L. B. Otis was elected President and Treasurer, and Henry M. Smith Secretary for the ensuing year.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Library Association, will be held this afternoon at 2 1-2 o'clock, at the Sherman House. As matters of great importance will be considered at this meeting, it is earnestly desired that every member of the board will be present.

A Reply.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Contractor Howard, in his reply to the bricklayers of Chicago, appears to have worked himself into a passion; otherwise the peculiar influence he refers to has become contagious. I did not know but the building on Madison street had fallen, and squashed the one he is erecting for A. H. Holden & Co., but, on future inquiry, find it still standing with the help of props and the assistance of jack screws—the natural result of shoemakers, tailors, &c., laying brick, and gas-fitters, and men that sold lime before the fire, contracting for buildings. To all general rules there are exceptions. Mr. Howard is one of them. He is a very modest man, and could not have been in the ring.

While I was foreman for Mr. Howard, on South Water street, I had none but good workmen, and will have nothing else where I am, for the reason that bad ones are unprofitable and dangerous; and after twelve years' experience in the line of contracting brickwork, &c., I am not content to have my reputation impaired by working such men. I am, yours truly,

J. R. MOORE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.

A Card.

To those whom it may concern:

The undersigned are deeply sensible of the good will toward themselves, which animated those unknown persons who sent them a sum of money on Thanksgiving Day; but they appreciate, also that it was given because of supposed losses in the great fire. Those losses were not at all considerable. As the money cannot be returned to those who sent it, it has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Society, in the hope that the intention of the donors has thus been fulfilled. With thanks,

OLIVIA B. PAINE.
CHARLES PAINE.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 1.

Sure Protection.

The celebrated steam fire-proof safes of Boston have proved themselves in numerous tests, and accidental fires, to be reliable, fire-proof safes. Examine them before purchasing. Thousands of them now in use. No. 53 South Canal street.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Question of Putting Up Fire Alarm Telegraph Wires.

Mr. Chandler Authorized to Proceed with the Work.

A regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Madison Street Station yesterday afternoon, President Brown in the Chair. Present—Commissioners Sheridan, Rehm, and Chadwick.

The resignation of Thomas Burns, driver of Hose Elevator No. 2, was received and accepted.

Francis H. Butterfield, pipeman on the Long John, and Daniel Reardon, driver of the Titsworth hose cart, having proved themselves capable during their probation, were appointed regular members of the Fire Department.

The following communication was received from E. B. Chandler, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph:

GENTLEMEN: I am authorized, by the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to state that they will place wires for the use of the fire alarm telegraph on poles throughout the burnt district of the city, and rent them for that purpose for an annual rental of $25 per mile; the city also to pay the actual cost of putting up and taking down the lines when they are through with them, or until such time as we shall be in condition to reconstruct our lines in a permanent and substantial manner. In view of our lack of appropriation to purchase material for and doing this work ourselves, I deem this a very advantageous arrangement for the temporary reconstruction of our lines, and the proposition a very liberal one on the part of the telegraph company, and would respectfully urge its acceptance by the board.

Commissioner Sheridan thought some arrangement should be made to save the North Side in case of fire.

Commissioner Brown asked how long the poles would remain up.

Mr. Chandler said as long as the city needed them.

Commissioner Rehm asked what streets the poles would be erected on.

Mr. Chandler replied that they would follow the route of poles now up, to the intersection of Clark and Wells streets, with side lines to reach the fire alarm boxes. The route, he thought, should be determined by the board. About twenty miles of wire would be needed. The South Side boxes were already connected. Sixty boxes had been lost, and twenty-five new ones were on their way to the city. The cost of putting up and taking down the poles would not exceed $5 a mile.

Commissioner Chadwick wanted to know if the wires and poles would not revert to the telegraph company.

Mr. Chandler said they would, and that any part the company used would be exempt from rental.

Commissioner Brown asked if it was proposed to have watch-towers on the North Side. There ought to be two or three, as they could not depend altogether on the boxes.

Fire Marshal Williams suggested that there be a look-out on the top of the old reservoir on the South Side.

Commissioner Chadwick thought the Water Works tower would be an excellent place.

The Secretary imagined that it would take all day to reach the top of the tower in cold weather.

Commissioner Brown said a high look-out was not needed for this winter.

Fire Marshal Williams remarked that the tower on the Rehm Engine House was not burned down.

Assistant Marshal Walters reminded him that the stairway had been destroyed.

Commissioner Brown thought the top could be reached with a ladder.

Commissioner Rehm did not think it would require much money to repair it. Two look-outs were necessary, and it was the intention to have them connected with the telegraph lines.

Commissioner Chadwick said the lines could be up in two weeks, and he did not think the same facilities could be got for the same amount of money.

Commissioner Sheridan inquired the cost of the work per mile.

Mr. Chandler said the cheapest it could be done was $130 a mile.

Commissioner Sheridan thought that was a good investment for the company, as the poles and wires would revert to them when the city was prepared to erect its own.

Commissioner Brown asked if the company proposed to put their own lines on the poles.

Mr. Chandler said they would if business warranted it.

Commissioner Brown remarked that they could telegraph for beer.

Commissioner Rehm thought there would be no beer on the North Side this winter.

Commissioner Sheridan said the proposition appeared to be a reasonable one on its face, but when analyzed it was not. The investment would pay the telegraph company 20 per cent interest, which was exorbitant.

Commissioner Rehm was of the opinion that $2,000 would be sufficient to put up the wires and poles, and hence did not see the necessity of paying $500 a year for their use. He, therefore, moved that the Superintendent be authorized to erect the fire alarm telegraph lines at an expense not exceeding $2,000.

Commissioner Sheridan said he would second the motion if there was any chance of getting the money.

Commissioner Rehm did not think the Council would be so mean as to refuse to pay it.

Mr. Chandler said, it would be useless to attempt to do the work with his present force—he hadn't men enough. He had had $5,000, but it had all or nearly all been expended in repairing the lines on the South Side and in replacing the batteries destroyed.

The motion was agreed to, Commissioner Brown voting in the negative because he did not know where the money was to come from.

A list of the property belonging to the Police and Fire Departments, destroyed by the fire, was submitted to the Secretary. The value of everything burned up is $146,165.19.

Fire Marshal Williams suggested that a hook and ladder truck be provided for the South Side, as there was none now available should there be a fire in the burnt district.

Assistant Marshal Schank recommended that a new one be purchased in New York.

Marshal Williams said the wheels and iron parts, with the exception of the springs, of Truck No. 1, which was partially destroyed, could be used again. He would get estimates of the cost, and report to the Commissioners.

The board then adjourned.

Geological Experiments.

STATE GEOLOGIST'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6, 1871.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The suggestion of your correspondent "Rural," in his letter, published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE of the 26th ult., in regard to the importance of making such experiments with the diamond-drill as would determine the source of our artesian waters, and the extent of area over which artesian wells may be made available for a water-supply in this State, I most heartily approve, and would most cheerfully direct any efforts that might be thought advisable in that direction. But the formidable question of the means to carry on such experiments at once presents itself, and, until that can be fully met and answered by your correspondent, I submit that it can hardly be considered the duty of the State Geologist to undertake, in the absence of legislative authority, any experiments of the kind. The entire amount of the annual appropriation for carrying on the geological survey of this State would not be sufficient to pay the cost of sinking a single well to one-half the depth required to reach the water-bearing sandstones, anywhere in the central portion of the State; and hence all experiments in this direction must be deferred until the means for carrying them to a successful issue are provided. I fully agree with your correspondent that such an undertaking, if carried to a successful issue, would be of great value to the industrial interests of the State; but, until adequate means are provided for placing in the hands of the people the results of the work already done in the prosecution of the geological survey, I have not felt disposed to suggest an appropriation for any other purpose.

Should it be thought advisable to ask for an appropriation for this especial purpose, I would suggest that at least three experiments be made, a hundred miles or so apart, and at such points as would afford the best economical results, if successful. A boring is now being made by the citizens of Vandalia, to determine the coal resources of that locality, which will probably be carried to the depth of five or six hundred feet, unless a workable coal is sooner reached. Let the State provide the means for carrying this boring on with the diamond-drill to the depth of two thousand feet, or until the sandstones of the Potsdam group are reached; then let two additional borings be made,—one at Jacksonville, where a supply of water is greatly needed to supply the State institutions there located, and the other at Tolono, or some other point on the Illinois Central Railroad north of Vandalia; and these three borings, if successful, would settle the question of a water-supply, in a general way, for the central portions of the State, and be of inestimable value to the industrial interests of our population.

Borings at the points suggested on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad would also help greatly to settle another question of scarcely less importance to the industrial interests of Central Illinois, namely, the extent to which the workable coals are developed in what is known as the Illinois coal-field. These localities are near the centre of the basin; and the opinion has been expressed by some of our Western geologists that the heavy coal-seams that lie near the base of the coal-measures, and are extensively developed around the borders of the field, will afford no coal of sufficient thickness to be worked by deep mining in the centre of the basin. This opinion has been founded upon one or two reported borings for oil in the central portion of the State, where no coal was reported, though the borings were carried down far enough to have penetrated to the base of the coal-measures.

Although not agreeing with the views of these gentlemen, I cannot demonstrate their fallacy until workable coal shall be found in this portion of the State; and hence I deem some experiments with the diamond-drill a matter of great importance to the people of the central portion of the State, as the present supply of coal for this region is either furnished by rail from distant localities, or is obtained from the thin seams of the upper coal-measures in their surface outcrops, affording a coal usually inferior in quality, and which can only be worked at favorable localities, by the process of "stripping."

Should the borings above alluded to be undertaken, a careful section of the strata passed through at each locality should be constructed, and a copy of it hung in the office of the Secretary of State, where they would at all times be accessible to those who might desire to consult them for information; and the specimens taken out by the drill should be carefully labelled, the thickness of the strata, and the depth below the surface carefully noted, and then they should be placed in the State collection of geological specimens, where they would always be accessible for future reference, and for comparison with other from different locations.

With these brief suggestions, I leave the matter in the hands of those whose duty it is to see to the development of the best and highest interests of our commonwealth. Respectfully yours,

A. H. WORTHEN.

Mr. Sumner's Bill to Restore Specie Payments.

On Monday, Mr. Sumner introduced in the Senate the following bill to authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare for circulation compound interest notes, equal in amount to the outstanding legal tender notes and fractional currency of the United States, and in all respects similar to those issued under the act approved March 3, 186[illegible], entitled "An act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government."

SEC. 2. That these notes of different denominations to the amount of $10,000,000 shall be dated on the first day of each month, commencing with the first day of July next ensuing, when the amount shall be ready for issue, and then afterwards, on the first day of each month, until the requisite amount [illegible] finished.

SEC. 3. The notes thus provided [illegible] all disbursements of the Treasury [illegible] in coin, so long as they are sufficient [illegible] and if the whole monthly instalment is not [illegible] posed of, it shall be the duty of the [illegible] Treasury to exchange the surplus for [illegible] gal notes, so far as practicable, that [illegible] ten millions may be [illegible].

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the [illegible] the Treasury to cause the [illegible] ers, each month, to an extent equal to [illegible] under this act.

SEC. 5. That the notes issued [illegible] the option of the holder, be convertible [illegible] two years in sums of $100 or its multiple [illegible] the United States, not having less [illegible] than 40 years to run, and bearing interest [illegible] of 5 per cent, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue such bonds.

SEC. 6. That whenever these notes and the bonds into which they may be converted, can be [illegible] in gold, the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] in such sums as may be called for, and apply the proceeds in gold to cancel legal tender [illegible] paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That the notes issued under this act shall constitute no part of the [illegible] quired by the National Banks.

MR. SUMNER. Compound interest notes have been already tried, so that their operation is known. It is their peculiar quality that at the time of issue they enter into the [illegible] and become part of the active [illegible] as the interest accumulates they are gradually withdrawn, and held as securities [illegible] is little appreciable accumulation of interest. These notes pass from hand to hand [illegible] greenbacks; but this ceases with their [illegible] in value. Now, if these are made a substitute for greenbacks the currency is gradually [illegible] according to the laws of trade, [illegible] a par with gold, and we come at specie payments. Until [illegible] labeled the nation is bankrupt, and [illegible] notes are no better than [illegible] the stigma implicated by this condition [illegible] a derangement of affairs and [illegible] rassment in commercial relations abroad. Our business is out of gear with the business of the world, while at home a [illegible] rise. This has been allowed to go on [illegible] During the war it could not have been prevented, but it should have ceased with the war. The suspension of specie payments was a war measure like the suspension of the habeas corpus and the draft, and like these it should have discontinued [illegible] as it is allowed to prevail we have a war measure projected into a period of peace, and as such [illegible] out of place and out of season. I am not insensible to the credit obtained by a swift payment of the national debt, but this is superficial only. It does not enable us to refund our debt without extraordinary and abnormal effort. Let us have specie payments and the debt will refund itself. The payment of the national debt is a feather in our cap, but instead of taking the people for the sake of this feather, I would reduce taxes and apply the [illegible] of the government to make paper equal to gold. Here is [illegible] ity before the [illegible].

RAILROADS.

A surveying party has just completed the preliminary survey of a railroad line from St. Cloud, by the way of Litchfield, to St. Peter, where it is to connect with the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

—The Fort Scott (Kas.) *Monitor* says: "We learn from Colonel Sheppard, of Ottawa, who has just returned from New York, that arrangements have been made with one of the strongest houses in New York for the negotiation of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Scott, Humboldt & Western Railroad; and that his brother, the contractor, was about closing the contract for the purchase of the iron when he left."

—The sales of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad lands in Iowa during the month of November, were 2,597.48 acres, at an average price of $12.88 3-10 per acre, amounting to [illegible].

—The Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad has reduced its passenger tariff from [illegible] per mile to 3 1-2 for local rates, and to [illegible] through rates to Boston.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, in St. Paul, on the 28th ult., Charles Elliott Furness was promoted from the office of Secretary and Treasurer of that road to that of Vice President, and Mr. Thomas M. Davis was elected to all the offices thus vacated by Mr. Furness.

—The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad is nearly completed to East Louisiana, and will be in operation to that point this week.

—The Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad was completed to Mt. Carmel, Ill., Nov. [illegible] and tracklaying between that town and Albion is progressing rapidly. It is thought that the latter place will be reached by Jan. 1.

—The New London Northern Railroad has been leased by the Vermont Central Railroad for [illegible] ty years, the latter paying [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the former. The road under lease extends from New London, Conn., to Grout's Corners, Mass., a distance of [illegible] miles.

—A railroad from Warren, Trumbull County, O., to Sharon, Pa., is talked of.

—At the annual meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, the financial report showed that the revenues of the road and its branches for the fiscal year were $[illegible], being an increase over the previous year of $[illegible] 158.94.

—The work on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, between Cedarburg and Plymouth, Wis., is progressing rapidly. The company has struck two subterranean lakes, one in Cedarburg and the other in the tamarack swamp crossed by the road in the town of Fredonia. In the latter a portion of the grading suddenly disappeared from view, sinking to a depth of twenty-nine feet. These "sinks" have been filled and the grading brought up to its proper level, so that no delay will be experienced from these unexpected breaks in the line.

—The Omaha & Northwestern Railroad will be extended to a point opposite Sioux City within a year.

—The Prophetstown Railroad will be completed to Clinton January 1, which will give that place another outlet to Chicago over the C., B. & Q. line.

DRESSED HOGS.

Dressed Hogs.

As the season has now opened, and the market is fairly established for Dressed Hogs, we invite our former shippers and the trade to send us their consignments.

All the regular facilities extended. Advances made on shipments. Benefit of over [illegible] years' active experience here and personal attention to sale and delivery given to consignments made to us.

POPE & DAVIS,
43 W. Washington-st., Chicago.
W. J. POPE. E. L. DAVIS.

OVERCOATS.

MABLEY & HULL.

As a sample of our prices, we invite the attention of the public to our $7.00 Fur Beaver Reefing Coats. For the benefit of those in a hurry we have hung a few outside-to-day.

122 W. Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

The Great Western FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The only home company that has stood the test of the greatest conflagration the world has ever seen, and pays one hundred cents on the dollar. Established a branch office at 79 Twenty-second st., where Mr. C. H. WATERMAN will be happy to write policies and accommodate all who may wish reliable insurance. Also make proofs of losses for any one wishing them.

LAMAR, OF CHICAGO.

We will furnish to policy holders the names of responsible stockholders, and whereabouts of the [illegible] assets of this company. Claims certified. SHUFELDT & HALL, 73 West Madison-st.

STATE AND GARDEN CITY.

Policies wanted for cash. Highest price paid. SHUFELDT & HALL, 73 West Madison-st.

PACIFIC, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

We can collect in advance [illegible] on claims on this company. SHUFELDT & HALL, 73 West Madison-st.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE.

Has resumed business in the new Hotel, corner Halsted and Tyler-sts., with [illegible] first class accommodations for 75 guests and boarders. House and furniture new and elegant. Terms, $2.50 per day.
E. E. GILL, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Wm. H. Sampson & Co.

Real Estate and House Renting Agency, [illegible] Madison-st.
Houses rented and rents collected. Real estate bought and sold.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Trial of Mrs. Wharton, under Charge of Poisoning General W. Scott Ketchum—The Case for the Prosecution as it was Presented to the Grand Jury.

(Baltimore (Dec. 3) Correspondence of the New York World.)

On the [illegible] day of July last Mrs. Ellen G. Wharton, widow of Major H. W. Wharton, of the United States Army, was arrested in this city upon the charge of poisoning General W. Scott Ketchum, a retired officer of the United States Army, and the attempt to poison Eugene Van Ness, a clerk in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, and her own confidential business agent. For some days before the arrest was made vague rumors were afloat throughout the city connecting her name with these terrible crimes, but they were passed by as idle rumors by nearly all save those who were entrusted with the duty of executing the law. Mrs. Wharton occupied a position in society second to no lady in Baltimore. Her house was the favorite resort of the *elite* of the city, and her countenance and favor was courted by the most refined circles of Baltimore society. She was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church and a leading spirit in the charitable associations of the city. Her only child, a beautiful girl, named Nellie, was also conspicuous in matters pertaining to religious and social life, and her society, as well as her mother's, was of the intelligent and refined. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the community in which she lived and moved, a leading and guiding spirit, was startled when it was announced that she was accused of the crime of murder.

When the arrest was made a majority of the community held up their hands in holy horror, and declared that her arrest was "the most outrageous proceeding" that could be imagined, while many others [illegible] that she had not only poisoned General Ketchum, but full "half dozen others [illegible] friends, including her husband and [illegible].

On [illegible] day, the 15th of July, the grand jury of Baltimore city took up the case, and the following circumstantial evidence, adduced in relation to the death of General Ketchum and the poisoning of Mr. Van Ness, led to [illegible]:

On Saturday, June 24, General Ketchum left Washington for the purpose of paying a visit to the family of Mrs. Wharton, where he was an intimate friend, and with the additional purpose of collecting a note of $2,600 which he held against her, as her daughter had proposed to go Europe the following week. Shortly after arriving at Mrs. Wharton's he was taken very ill, and on Wednesday, June 28, Dr. P. [illegible], who attended him, suspected poison, and immediately told his suspicions to the Marshal of Police, who directed the detective to keep a close watch upon Mrs. Wharton, and, at his suggestion, General Ketchum's remains were disinterred and examined, and twenty grains of tartar emetic found in his stomach. It was then ascertained that he had taken food in Mrs. Wharton's house, and this formed the first link in the chain of evidence against her. A day or two after the death of General Ketchum Mrs. Wharton went to Washington and demanded of Mr. Charles A. Ketchum, the payment of a note which she said she had given to his father for safe-keeping. He seemed surprised, and referred her to General Brice, Paymaster General, who informed her when she called to him that the Ketchum estate owed her nothing. He also called her attention to the fact that General Ketchum's accounts showed her in debt to him $2,600. When he told her this she seemed much embarrassed, and said that she paid that debt some time before. General Ketchum's books were referred to, but no account of the debt having been settled was found, and her demeanor heightened the suspicions that General Ketchum had been foully dealt with in her house.

At first no one seemed to think that Mrs. Wharton had committed the crime, not even General Ketchum's friends, but when it was proved beyond peradventure that he had died from the administration of tartar emetic, the inquiry went forth how it could have been given him. It was ascertained that Mrs. Wharton had purchased sixty grains of that drug at a store near her residence about the time General Ketchum came to her house. There was another circumstance in relation to the purchase of the emetic to which the authorities directed their attention. Several hours previous to the arrival of General Ketchum Mr. Eugene Van Ness, her confidential business agent, called at her house, and while there she offered him a glass of beer, which he drank, and was at once taken violently ill, and was for a week, even after General Ketchum had died, sick in her house, and the symptoms were remarkably like those attending the illness of General Ketchum. Mr. Van Ness was attended at Mrs. Wharton's house by Dr. Chew and his wife and sister, and the ladies seem to have had their suspicions aroused by the similarity of the symptoms of their relative with General Ketchum, and when a milk punch was prescribed by the physician Mrs. Chew tasted it, and, finding it bitter, poured out the milk, and a white sediment remained in the bottom. She secreted the glass and had the contents examined by a chemist, and they were found to contain fifteen grains of tartar emetic.

Upon this evidence the grand jury found a true bill, upon which she will be arraigned for trial on Monday next.

When she was arrested it was said that her husband and son, each of whom had a large amount of insurance upon their lives, had died and in a most mysterious manner, and that nearly every one of whom had been intimate with her was imagined that they had been poisoned at some time or other by her, and so the authorities acted upon these rumors, and had the body of Major H. W. Wharton, her husband, and her son, exhumed and examined, and no trace of poison was found.

When Mrs. Wharton was transferred from her residence and home and the associations of her life, to the city jail, her daughter, of whom I have spoken, accompanied her, proclaiming her mother's innocence, and refusing to leave her side. She has remained with her during all this day, sharing her trials, and bearing her burdens as best she could under the fearful circumstances that have befallen their heretofore happy and peaceful household.

[illegible] had the fact become known that Mrs. Wharton had been arrested upon the charge of murder than a thousand rumors were afloat in relation to her former life, and some from people who either pretended or believed they were, were published, stating that she was [illegible] when a child, and reciting a number of real or fancied pranks she used to play when a young girl.

During all the time Mrs. Wharton has been in jail her many friends have declared her innocence, and she has had their countenance and support in an eminent degree. One peculiar feature of the accusation in the case of Van Ness is, that he stoutly denies that Mrs. Wharton attempted to poison him, and scouts the idea that she is guilty of the crime charged against her.

On the 16th of October the cases against her were called in the Criminal Court of this city, and she was brought out for trial, when her counsel, on the oath that she could not get a fair trial here, had moved her case to Anne Arundel County, the county seat of which is at Annapolis. Yesterday morning she was taken, by J. W. Irving, warden of the Baltimore jail, to that place for trial. She was accompanied by her daughter and Mr. Neilson and his wife, her intimate personal friends.

[illegible] upon arriving, at once took carriages and were driven directly to the jail, where comfortable apartments had been prepared for the prisoner and her daughter. Mrs. Wharton's health is quite good, but her [illegible] daughter has suffered fearfully under her prison confinement, and little trace [illegible] of the beautiful girl she once was is now visible.

[illegible] witnesses have already been summoned, and a large number more will undoubtedly be called. Sixty-three of the witnesses have been subpoenaed for the defence, most of whom reside in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Wharton's former home.

The fact that so many witnesses have been summoned from a distance has given color to the rumor that the defence will set up the plea of insanity. The prisoner's friends deny this, however, that such is not the fact, and they fully believe that she will be acquitted upon the merits of the case. The prevailing opinion among those not interested either for or against the prisoner seems to be that she is innocent.

The entire trial will be one of absorbing interest, and the court may be occupied two or three weeks in its consideration. Mrs. Wharton's friends, among whom may be numbered almost the entire aristocratic element of Baltimore city, are making extensive [illegible] to be present.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton was commenced to-day in the Criminal Court of Anne Arundel County, sitting at Annapolis. The indictment charging the murder of General Ketchum contains four counts, alleging the administering of tartar emetic, tincture of yellow jessamine, and an unknown poison, at different times between the 24th and 28th of June in lemonade and other beverages. The indictment charging an attempt to poison Van Ness contains twelve counts, charging the administration of the same poisons at different times between the 19th and 28th of June.

Long before the assembling of the court this morning the court room was densely crowded, and the streets leading thereto were filled with spectators.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Wharton arrived in a carriage in front of the Court House, accompanied by her daughter Nellie, and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Neilson. She entered the room leaning on Mr. Neilson's arm, and took a seat in the witness box to the right of the Judge's bench. This was accomplished in a very quiet manner, and no particular excitement was manifested. All eyes were turned upon her at once, but she was deeply veiled and showed but little agitation. Judge Oliver Miller a few minutes later took his seat on the bench, and the court was opened.

The case was soon called, and being ready on both sides, the Judge ordered the Sheriff to bring the prisoner to the bar. Mrs. Wharton rose slowly, and, taking the arm of her counsel, proceeded toward the "prisoner's box." The crowd giving way as she passed, she removed her veil before leaving her seat, and for the first time, revealed her countenance to the gaze of the crowd. Her daughter followed her closely. When she reached the prisoner's box she quietly took her stand, her daughter, deeply veiled, and with her head slightly bowed, stood close to her

THE WHARTON CASE.

Mrs. Wharton, under Charge of Poisoning General W. Scott Ketchum—The Case for the Prosecution as it was Laid Before the Grand Jury.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

[illegible] day of July last Mrs. Ellen G. Wharton, widow of Major H. W. Wharton, of the United States Army, was arrested in this city upon the charge of poisoning General W. Scott Ketchum, a retired officer of the United States Army, and the attempt to poison Eugene Van Ness, a clerk in the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, and her own confidential business agent. For some days before the arrest was made rumors were afloat throughout the city connecting her name with these terrible crimes, but they were passed by as idle tales by nearly all save those who were entrusted with the duty of executing the law. Mrs. Wharton occupied a position in society here in Baltimore. Her house was the favorite resort of the *elite* of the city, and her countenance and favor was sought in the most refined circles of Baltimore society. She was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church and a leading spirit in the charitable associations of the city. Her only child, a beautiful girl, named Nellie, was [illegible] in matters pertaining to dress and social life, and her social position, as her mother's, was of the inner circle. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the community in which she moved, a leading and [illegible] was startled when it was announced that she was accused of the crime of murder.

The arrest was made a majority of the community held up their hands in horror, and declared that her arrest was "the most outrageous proceeding" that could be imagined, while many others said that she had not only poisoned General Ketchum, but full half dozen others including her husband and [illegible].

On the 19th of July, the grand jury of the city took up the case, and the circumstantial evidence, adduced [relative] to the death of General Ketchum and [illness] of Mr. Van Ness, led to [illegible].

On June 24, General Ketchum came from Washington for the purpose of visiting the family of Mrs. Wharton. He was an intimate friend, and his ostensible purpose of collecting a debt, which he held against her, as her daughter had prepared to go [to] Europe [the] following week. Shortly after arriving at Mrs. Wharton's he was taken very ill on Wednesday, June 28. Dr. P. [illegible], who attended him, suspected and immediately told his suspicions to the police, who directed [the keeping of] a close watch upon Mrs. Wharton, at his suggestion. General Ketchum's remains were disinterred and examined, and [illegible] grains of tartar emetic [found in his] stomach. It was then ascertained that he had taken food in Mrs. Wharton's house and this formed the first link in the chain [of evidence] against her. A day or two before the death of General Ketchum Mrs. Wharton went to Washington and demanded of [illegible] A. Ketchum, the payment of a note which she said she had given to his father for safe-keeping. He seemed surprised, and referred her to General Brice, [paymaster] General, who informed her when she asked him that the Ketchum estate owed her nothing. He also called her attention to the fact that General Ketchum's account showed her in debt to him $2,000. [In reply to] this she seemed much embarrassed, and said that she paid that debt [illegible] before. General Ketchum's books were examined, but no account of the debt having been settled was found, and her demeanor aroused the suspicions that General Ketchum had been foully dealt with in her house.

[illegible] seemed to think that Mrs. Wharton had committed the crime, not even [her] intimate friends, but when it was [illegible] adventure that he had [illegible] administration of tartar emetic [illegible] went forth how it could [have been] given him. It was ascertained that Mrs. Wharton had purchased sixty grains at a drug store near her residence [just before] the time General Ketchum [illegible]. There was another circumstance in relation to the purchase of [illegible] to which the authorities directed attention. Several hours previous to the arrival of General Ketchum Mr. Van Ness, her confidential business agent, called at her house, and while there drank a glass of beer, which she [gave him]. He was at once taken violently ill and was for a week, even after General Ketchum had died, sick in her house. The symptoms were remarkably similar to those of the illness of General Ketchum. Mr. Van Ness was attended at Mrs. Wharton's house by Dr. Chew and his [illegible] and the ladies seem to have aroused the suspicions aroused by the symptoms of their relative General Ketchum, and when a milk [punch] prescribed by the physician Mrs. Wharton [gave] it, and, finding it bitter, [illegible] and a white sediment [remained at] the bottom. She secreted the [illegible] the contents examined by a [chemist], and they were found to contain tartar emetic.

[illegible] the grand jury found [illegible] on which she will be arraigned on Monday next.

When she was arrested it was said that her [illegible] each of whom had a large [illegible] upon their lives, had died [illegible] a most mysterious manner, and that every one who had been intimate [illegible] imagined that they had been [illegible] at some time or other by her, and so the authorities acted upon these [illegible] the body of Major H. W. Wharton was [illegible] exhumed and examined, [but no] poison was found.

[Mrs.] Wharton was transferred from [illegible] to the jail, and the associations of the city jail, her daughter, [illegible] accompanied her, protesting her innocence, and refusing [illegible]. She has remained with her during her trials, and bearing the [illegible] befallen their heretofore [illegible].

[illegible] the fact become known that [illegible] had been arrested upon the [illegible] than a thousand rumors [illegible] her former life, and [illegible] people who either pretended or [illegible] were published, stating that [illegible] when a child, and [illegible] fancied pranks she used to [illegible].

[illegible] time Mrs. Wharton has been [illegible] friends have declared her [illegible] she has had their countenance and support in an eminent degree. [illegible] feature of the accusation in [illegible] Van Ness is, that he stoutly declares Mrs. Wharton attempted to poison [illegible] the idea that she is guilty of [illegible] against her.

[illegible] of October the cases against [illegible] in the Criminal Court of this [illegible] brought out for trial, when [illegible] that she could not get a fair [trial] moved her case to Anne Arundel county seat of which is at [Annapolis]. Yesterday morning she was taken [by the] warden of the Baltimore [jail to the] place for trial. She was accompanied by her daughter and Mr. Neilson and wife, her intimate personal [friends].

[Upon] arriving, at once took carriage and drove directly to the jail, where comfortable apartments had been prepared for the prisoner and her daughter. Mrs. Wharton's health is quite good, but her daughter has suffered fearfully from confinement, and little trace of the girl she once was is now [illegible].

[illegible] witnesses have already been [summoned, and] a large number more will undoubtedly be called. Sixty-three of the [illegible] have been subpoenaed for the defence, [most] of whom reside in Pennsylvania, [Mrs. Wharton's] former home.

[illegible] so many witnesses have been [summoned] from a distance has given color [illegible] the defence will set up the [illegible]. The prisoner's friends declare [illegible] that such is not the fact, and [illegible] believe that she will be acquitted [on the] merits of the case. The [illegible] opinion among those not interested [illegible] for or against the prisoner seems [illegible] innocent.

[The] trial will be one of absorbing [interest, and] the court may be occupied two [weeks] in its consideration. Mrs. [Wharton's] friends, among whom may be [illegible] of the entire aristocratic [illegible] of the city, are making extensive [preparations] [illegible].

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4. — [illegible] trial of Mrs. Wharton was commenced [illegible] Anne Arundel [illegible]. The indictment [illegible] General Ketchum [illegible] counts, alleging the administration of [illegible] tartar emetic, [illegible] of yellow [illegible] and unknown poison, at different times between the 24th and 28th of June [illegible] and other beverages. The [indictment] charging an attempt to poison [illegible] contains twelve counts, charging the administration of the same poisons [illegible] between the 19th and 28th [illegible].

[illegible] the assembling of the court [illegible] the court room was densely [crowded, and] the streets leading thereto [illegible] spectators.

[illegible] Mrs. Wharton arrived in a [illegible] Court House, accompanied by her daughter Nellie, and Mr. and [Mrs.] Neilson. She entered the [illegible] leaning on Mr. Neilson's arm [illegible] took a seat in the witness [illegible] right of the Judge's bench, [illegible] accompanied in a very [illegible] no particular excitement [illegible] were turned upon her at [illegible] was deeply veiled and [illegible] emotion.

[Judge] Oliver Miller a few minutes [illegible] took his seat on the bench, and the [illegible].

[illegible] was called, and being ready [illegible] Judge ordered the Sheriff to [illegible] to the bar. Mrs. Wharton [illegible] taking the arm of her [illegible] toward the prisoner's [box] [illegible] giving way as she passed [illegible] leaving her seat [illegible] time revealed her counte[nance] [illegible] the crowd. Her daughter [illegible]. When she reached [illegible] quietly took her stand [illegible] Wharton, heavily veiled, and with [illegible] stood close to her left, but outside of the box. Mrs. Wharton was then arraigned for the murder of General Ketchum. Her counsel requested the Judge to allow the prisoner to take her seat, as the indictment was lengthy and her health feeble. Judge Miller said he would consent after the reading of the first count of the indictment. As Mrs. Wharton stood in the prisoner's box she wore a composed and sad expression. She showed no emotion, but seemed calm and resigned. Occasionally, however, a nervous movement of her lips and eyes showed that it was a painful and trying occasion to her. The crowd pressed toward her and stared with earnest curiosity. The Clerk of the court then said to the prisoner, "Raise up your right hand." At these words she looked at him steadily, and drawing her right hand from her muff raised it to her shoulder. The reading of the lengthy indictment naming her as Elizabeth G. Wharton then followed, and at the conclusion of the first count she was allowed to rest herself. Half an hour was consumed in the reading of the indictment, and when the question, "What say you, guilty or not guilty?" was asked, Mrs. Wharton, in a clear voice, answered, "Not guilty." She then left the prisoner's box, and took her seat immediately in the rear of her counsel, with her daughter to her left, and Miss Rosa Neilson and Mrs. J. Crawford Neilson to her right. The witnesses for the State were then called, and the empanelling of the jury was proceeded with. Of the regular panel, eight jurors were accepted and ten challenged; one had formed an opinion, three were excused, and two absent. The Court then ordered twenty-five talesmen to be drawn and summoned to appear to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the jury will be completed. The jurors selected were discharged until to-morrow, and the court adjourned.

After an adjournment of the court, Mrs. Wharton remained a short time in conversation with her counsel, when she returned to the jail. Among the jurors selected five are farmers, one telegraph operator, one physician, and one printer. Both the State and prisoner are represented by able counsel. Mr. Revell, State Attorney for Anne Arundel County, and A. K. Syester, Attorney-General for Maryland, for the prosecution; and J. Nevitt Steele and John W. Thomas of Baltimore, and Alexander B. Hagner, of Annapolis for the prisoner. Over 100 witnesses have been summoned, about one-third of whom are for the prosecution. Among those for the defence are a large number of distinguished army officers. On each side are a number of ladies occupying the highest social position; also several eminent physicians as medical experts and chemists. Owing to the intense interest excited by the case, a large number of special correspondents, representing various journals in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities, are here.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Special Report of the State Commissioners

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3, 1871.

The Hon. John M. Palmer, Governor:

The State Commissioners of Public Charities have nearly completed the annual visitation of State and county institutions, required by law, and will submit their regular annual report on or before the 15th day of December. In accordance with your Excellency's request, the following special report is respectfully submitted, in anticipation of the coming session of the General Assembly.

The Commissioners of the Northern Insane Asylum have submitted to this board their estimates of the amount necessary to complete and finish that institution, of which the following is a summary:

The amounts appropriated by the General Assembly, up to this date, for building purposes, have been:	
Appropriation of 1869	$125,000.00
Appropriation of 1871, for completion of north wing and purchase of land	38,585.36
Appropriation for rear building	45,500.00
Appropriation for heating and gas apparatus	29,800.00
Appropriation for reservoir and sewers	7,500.00
Total	$246,385.36

The actual cost of the items named, at the time of their completion, (including Trustees' and office expenses, commissions to architect, etc.) will be $261,782.94. This will include certain items not contained in the estimates on which the appropriations were based, viz:

Freights paid by the State, supposed to have been part of the Elgin donation	$6,000
Extras on north wing	3,600
Extra cost of heating apparatus, in consequence of adoption of petroleum and fuel	4,400
Total	[illegible]

Deducting these items, the cost of the building has exceeded the estimates by only $2,397.68; or if trustees and office expenses be also deducted, not at all.

To complete the centre building and south wing will cost	$256,000.00
To furnish it throughout, including gas fixtures	22,460.00
Two barns and an icehouse	4,900.00
To alter, repair and enlarge the cottages on the farm, to accommodate 80 patients	25,000.00
	$307,360.00
Extra cost of north wing, rear building, and heating apparatus	15,997.68
Total additional appropriation needed	$323,357.68

This amount, $323,357.68, will have to be appropriated, now or hereafter, in order to carry out the purpose of the act creating this asylum.

The Commissioners of the Southern Insane Asylum have also submitted estimates of the cost of completing that institution.

The appropriation of 1869 ($125,000) is the only one made thus far for Anna. An appropriation of $60,000 was voted by the present Assembly, but the act was not signed until after the expiration of the time named in the constitution.

The total amount expended, at the time of completion of the north wing, (including Trustees and office expenses, etc.) will be as follows:

Expended by the old board	$91,187.94
Expended by the new board	32,511.11
Indebtedness contracted	63,707.00
	$188,436.05
To complete the centre building with cost	$98,915.00
Rear building	29,124.80
Chimney stack	73,80.00
South wing	122,700.00
Steam heating, cooking, and laundry apparatus	25,430.00
Machinery, etc., for water works	25,489.00
Gas works	1,500.00
Furniture for 400 patients	21,000.00
	$324,309.75
Add Indebtedness, as above	63,767.00
Total appropriation needed	$388,067.75

After a careful examination of the situation and the necessities of the insane of Illinois, the Board of Public Charities are of the opinion that the interests of this unfortunate class require that the State should prosecute the work of building the necessary asylums with the utmost vigor. The insane are properly the wards of the State; and the provision for their care in Illinois is terribly inadequate to the existing demand. There are between twenty-five hundred and three thousand insane persons within our bounds, for whom the State has at present only one asylum, at Jacksonville, in which not more than four hundred and fifty can be successfully treated. The Elgin institution, which will be opened early in 1872, will be able to receive one hundred and twenty-five. The institution at Anna cannot receive a single patient for at least a year to come. Two hundred and forty are crowded into the Cook County Asylum, which was designed for one hundred and fifty. Three hundred more are scattered through the county alms-houses, outside of Cook County. If both the Northern and Southern Asylums are completed by the fall of 1873, not one-half of the insane of Illinois will even then be cared for. With these facts staring us in the face, we are compelled to recommend the greatest liberality to both these institutions, consistent with the finances of the State.

The amount expended on the Southern Normal University, to date, is $143,343.53. To complete and furnish the building, and grade and fence the grounds, will absorb the present balance on hand ($10,883.15) and require $109,732.50 in addition. Good policy would seem to dictate that the present investment of nearly $150,000 should not be allowed to go to waste for want of sufficient additional appropriations to make the investment available, especially in view of the effect which this institution will have upon the educational interests of Southern Illinois.

One other subject seems to demand notice at the hands of this board. We refer to the situation of Cook County and the county institutions, since the deplorable catastrophe at Chicago. The indebtedness of Cook County, before the fire, was $3,500,000, while the county valuation, at the last assessment, was $100,000,000—which would authorize an indebtedness, under the constitution, of $5,000,000. The annual county expenses are over $1,200,000, and will not be reduced—but rather increased—since the fire. It is thought that the new assessment to be made, cannot exceed $70,000,000; and without exceeding the constitutional limit of taxation this valuation will not produce sufficient revenue for ordinary expenses by $100,000 or $150,000. The Court House, of which the county owned one-half, is in ruins, and the county has no available means with which to rebuild it; while the $3,000,000 appropriated by the General Assembly, at its late session, for the relief of Chicago, goes exclusively into the City Treasury. With the reduction in value of taxable property in Cook County, it is not yet clear whether the county can provide for its immediate necessities by loan. The county will probably apply for State aid, in some form. The subject is beset with difficulties, and it is not easy to determine what is best to be done; but this board will gladly co-operate in any feasible scheme for the relief of the county. And our legal relation to the insane, especially, leads us to call the attention of your Excellency and of the General Assembly to the imperative necessity of seeing that the sufferings of this class, so utterly unable to help themselves, are not increased by this calamity, through [in]action on the part of the State. One State institution—the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary—was wholly consumed by the flames. There were twelve inmates, totally blind, in the house at the time. A trifling appropriation of $4,000—$2,500 for the rent of temporary buildings until the meeting of the General Assembly in 1873, and $1,500 for indispensable furniture—will enable the infirmary to continue its career of usefulness, until arrangements can be matured for building a new edifice, upon suitable grounds. This is all that the institution asks, and, in our judgment, the request should be granted without hesitation. We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

ELMER BALDWIN,
GEO. S. ROBINSON,
JOHN N. MCCORD,
S. M. CHURCH,
L. B. LAWSON,
Commissioners.

FRED. H. WINES, Secretary.

A Correction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your issue of to-day, under the heading "Reports from the Courts," contains the following item: "In the case of Alexander Moody v. Max Schweizer, a verdict was returned for $1,100.06, and *judgment rendered*." (The italics are my own.)

Your reporter erred in stating that judgment was rendered. No judgment has been rendered on the verdict. A motion has been made to set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence, and to let the case go before another jury.

By publishing this correction, which I make on behalf, and at the request of Mr. Schweizer, you will do justice to him, and oblige, yours, very respectfully,
PHILIP STEIN.
CHICAGO, Dec. 6.

—The greater part of the grading on the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad is completed. Track-laying is being rapidly pushed forward, and Poplar Bluffs expects to hear the whistle by spring.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The local money market remains unchanged. The banks have more money than they can find use for, and deposits are still increasing.

Exchange was in somewhat better request to-day, and sold between banks at from 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish the following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117 1-2	117 1-2
5-20s of '62	110 1-2	110 3-4
5-20s of '62 (called)	110	
5-20s of '64	110	
5-20s of '65	110 1-2	110 1-2
5-20s of '65, January and July	113 1-2	113 3-4
5-20s of '67 January and July	114 3-8	114 5-8
5-20s of '68 January and July	114 1-2	114 3-4
10-40s	109 1-4	109 1-2
U. S. 5 per cents, (new issue)	109 1-4	
U. S. Currency 6s	112 7-8	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold and Gold Coupons	109 1-4	109 3-4
Land Warrants—160s	175	185
120s	182	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	175—177	

—A Des Moines paper of the 5th says the resident stockholders in the Republic Insurance Company have received a circular from the headquarters of the company, calling on them to pay the remaining 80 per cent, at the rate of 10 per cent per month, and notifying them that the company proposes to collect this and continue business. It is understood that a meeting of the Des Moines stockholders will be held soon to consider the situation and decide on the course they will pursue. Some of them are reported as being in favor of paying up and continuing business, while still others think it best that the company should go into bankruptcy. It is probable that the course pursued by the Des Moines stockholders will be a fair index of what will be the course pursued by the country stockholders generally. A few weeks ago we mentioned that the stockholders in the Republic could clear off their entire indebtedness by buying up the company's certificates of indebtedness at about 50 cents on the dollar, which is their present market price. In this way the total amount that the stock-holders would have to pay, would be about $1,250,000 instead of $4,500,000 as would be required to pay the full 80 per cent of stock now remaining unpaid.

—A committee of policy holders in the Home Mutual Insurance Company of this city are endeavoring to have a Receiver appointed for the company. The officers of the company promise to pay 25 cents if "let alone."

—A wild-cat concern calling itself the "Globe Insurance Company of Chicago" had been illegally issuing policies previous to the fire in this city. Its assets were *nil* and now its officers are nowhere to be found, and its policy holders are in tribulation thereat. In the Annual Insurance Report for 1871, the Auditor of State says:

During the latter part of February of the present year I was informed that the Globe Insurance Company of Chicago, then in process of reorganization, was seeking business and issuing policies without having complied with the law. I immediately requested proceedings to be commenced against the company in the Cook County Court. The proceedings were commenced, and resulted in the company ceasing to do further business, and making an arrangement with our attorney that no further business should be done until full compliance with the law was made.

Notwithstanding the "arrangement" above indicated by the Auditor, it appears that this concern did go on doing business, and deceiving both the Auditor and the public, as we find the parties calling themselves the "Globe Insurance Company" were issuing policies as late as May. The President of the Company is F. H. Walker, and the Secretary L. W. S. Bailey.

—We mentioned a week ago that the German Insurance Company of Cleveland, and the Aurora, of this State, were offering to compromise with claimants for losses under their policies at 25 cents on the dollar. The German, we understand, had losses on 200 policies, and has settled with about 50 of the claimants at 25 cents, leaving about 150 unsettled yet. The Aurora had losses on 170 polices, and has settled with about forty of the claimants of these. The remainder, however, do not feel satisfied with 25 per cent, and an application has been filed in the United States District Court to put the Aurora in bankruptcy. We are informed by the representative of the company that proceedings have been commenced.

—The abundance of money in the European markets attracts general attention. Orders from the German markets, particularly, are large for American securities. It is said the Prussian Government will redeem a large amount of its outstanding bonds between January 1 and April 1, 1872. The London *Times* of November 21 calls attention to the plethora of money as follows:

It is very evident, if we may judge from such external appearances as are represented in our own columns, or are to be read in the transactions of the Stock Exchange, to resist the impression that the world is now very flush of money. England is overflowing with it. America is carried along at the top of the tide of prosperity. In Germany men cannot bring out fast enough schemes for the employment of the capital waiting to be caught up.

The *Times*, however, professes to fear that this is only the beginning of an era of speculation which will end in disaster.

—The Canadians are disgusted with the results of the official enumeration of their population and business. In 1870 they estimated that the total population of the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick was 4,283,094. They had arrived at this conclusion by estimating the probable increase of their population to be in the same ratio as the increase of their imports of foreign goods. In 1851, when the total population of Ontario and Quebec was 1,842,265, the total annual imports of foreign goods, including those coming to Canadian ports in transit between the United States and Europe, was $21,534,788. In 1861 the imports were $43,064,836, and for the year ending June 30, 1871, $95,000,000. Now that the census has been taken, it is found that there has been no such proportion as was supposed between the increase of population and business, and that the four provinces, instead of having a total population of 4,283,094, have only 3,484,924. However unsatisfactory this may be to the Canadians, it is at least an interesting fact that the increase of the import trade of Canada which has considerably more than doubled during the last ten years as is shown by the foregoing figures, has probably been caused mainly by the increase of trade between these Western States of this Union and Europe, passing through Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	4,930	5,394	1,884	5,590
Wheat, bu	16,283	28,609	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	59,585	29,735	18,041	27,147
Oats, bu	17,862	13,338	19,160	7,810
Rye, bu	1,050	700	682	350
Barley, bu	8,602	3,500	6,047	1,858
Grass seed, lbs	8,994	3,640	15,000	10,100
Flax seed, lbs	15,000	16,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	20,750	95,313	8,220	67,520
Cured meats, lbs	27,316	....	1,140,903	671,306
Beef, brls	65	....	105	1,851
Pork, brls	310	48	299	766
Lard, lbs	224,980	14,532	308,218	179,895
Tallow, lbs	18,900	12,310	22,760	20,580
Butter, lbs	21,517	23,729	34,160	7,579
Dressed hogs, No.	185	37	61	....
Live hogs, No.	27,054	17,873	4,417	4,285
Cattle, No.	1,320	1,911	1,361	232
Hides, lbs	187,245	138,618	46,070	140,349
Highwines, brls	485	150	321	415
Wool, lbs	55,850	29,930	21,670	9,180
Potatoes, bu	118	118	....	....
Lumber, m	298	687	617	1,870
Shingles, m	....	280	312	1,677
Lath, m	....	....	13	55
Salt, brls	....	1,861	887	1,332

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 1,726 bu wheat; 3,313 bu corn; 4,006 bu oats; 116 bu rye; 500 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 94 cars wheat; 194 cars corn; 22 cars oats; 1 car rye; 18 cars barley. Total, 329 cars, or 122,000 bu.

The amount of trading in produce to-day was rather less than the average, but prices were generally well sustained, and in several cases an advance was established, owing to light offerings here and firmness in New York. The receipts were again liberal, and not much reported for shipment. Indeed, the situation with regard to shipping produce from this city is peculiarly discouraging. THE TRIBUNE this morning called attention to the fact of a discrimination of 23c per 100 lbs against beef shipped from Chicago to the East, as compared with the same product shipped through here from Kansas City. That is but a sample of the way in which many prominent railroad officials are doing their worst to intensify the mischief wrought by our recent calamity, and make permanent the interruption to business which it was hoped would prove to be but temporary. Shippers of grain and other produce from this point will do well to follow the example set by the beef-packers, and make a united effort to receive the same terms from the railroads as are accorded to others. They have the power to obtain a recognition of their rights, if they will only go to work in the regular way. The truth is that the evil now complained of is no novelty. The same discrimination, in kind if not in degree, has been made all through the past two winters, and quietly submitted to. It is about time to institute a reform.

Highwines were strong, owing to local scarcity, and an advance in New York. A sale was made early of 100 brls at 90c, but after that, 90a90 1-2c was freely bid, while holders asked 91a92c, at which range the market closed. We note sale of 50 brls, two years old, at $1.00, and 150 brls new at 91c.

Dressed hogs were 10c higher, being in light supply, while New York was reported strong. A total of 279 head at $4.75a4.87 1-2, chiefly at $4.75a4.85 for good smooth lots, the outside being for round lots.

Provisions were firm and moderately active, though the receipts of hogs reported for yesterday, 37,064 head, were the largest of any day in the past four years, and 22,000 head were reported in up to 11 o'clock this morning. Buyers of produce held off early, expecting a decline from this cause, but found that holders were fully as strong as yesterday, and then began to bid, the result being a still firmer feeling, principally in meats, but noticeable also in lard. There is a good order demand here for meats, and it would probably be much larger but for the fact that high rates of freight stand in the way; a recent reduction in that direction on hogs has materially stimulated the purchase of the animal for shipment. Pork was mostly wanted for the future. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.25a12.50; do seller January, $12.50a12.55; do seller February, $13.45a13.50; do seller March, $13.70a13.75. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 1-2a8 5-8c; do seller January, 8 3-4c; do seller February, 8 7-8c; do seller March, 9c. Green meats at 3-8c for shoulders; 5 1-4a5 3-8c for short ribs; 5 3-4a5 7-8c for short clear, and 6 3-4a7 3-4c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4 3-8a4 1-4c for shoulders; 6 1-4c for rough sides; 6c for short ribs; 6 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3-8a1-2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 8a8 3-4c; mess beef $4.00a8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8 1-4a8 3-4c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, cash and seller the month, at $12.50; 1,500 brls do at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.37 1-2; 1,500 brls do seller January at $12.50; 1,750 brls do at $13.30; 1,500 brls do, seller February, at $13.50; 250 brls do at $13.45; 250 tcs lard at 8 1-2c; 250 tcs do seller February, at 8 7-8c; 100 tcs country do at 8 3-8c cash; 100,000 lbs green shoulders at $4.20 per 100 lbs; [illegible]; 20,000 lbs do at 4 1-2c; 400 boxes short ribs at 6 1-4c; 200 boxes long clear at 6 1-2c; 200 boxes short clear at 6 1-2c; 300 boxes do, delivered in New York, at 7 1-2c; 20,000 lbs green hams at 7 7-8c; 20,000 lbs do at 7 1-2c; 10,000 pcs do at 7 3-4c; 40,000 lbs do at 6 1-2c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8 3-4c.

Flour was in fair demand on Southern account, but the principal inquiry was for low grades, which are not very scarce and some buyers were not able to obtain them, while others took the higher grades instead. Buckwheat was also quoted firm and scarce, and bran $1.00 higher. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.75; 100 brls spring extras (Minn) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.65; 200 brls do (Amateur) at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do (low) at $5.00; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $7.50. Total 1,300 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $18.00 on track.

Wheat was only moderately active, and about 1-4c lower on options for delivery after this month, though firm on cash lots, for which there were several orders on the market, apparently for shipment. New York was quoted unchanged, buyers holding off in expectation of a further reduction in the gold premium, and the same cause operated to make the future easier here. But speculative sellers were not anxious, and hence but few trades were made at times for ten minutes together. The market for seller January opened at $1.21 1-2, improved 1-4c, and closed at $1.21 5-8. Seller the last half sold at $1.20 1-4a1.20 5-8, and seller the month at $1.20 3-4a1.20 1-4, closing at $1.19 7-8. The lower grades were firm but quiet. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26 1-2; 1,600 bu do at $1.26; 45,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20; 20,400 bu do at $1.19 7-8; 25,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.08, in N. W. Total, 101,000 bu.

Corn was in good demand, principally speculative, and averaged fully 1-8c higher than yesterday. Liverpool and New York were both reported firmer, though in the case of Liverpool this was not sustained by the public report. But present low prices are calling out a good demand from New England points, and many Western operators think that it is good property at current quotations. The market for cash No. 2, or seller the month, opened at 41 5-8c, improved to 41 7-8c, and closed with 41 3-4c bid. Seller January sold at 42a42 3-8c; seller April at 44 3-4a45c; and seller May at 45a45 1-4c. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 41 7-8c; 166,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 28,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 1,600 bu do at 41 1-2c; 1,600 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 5,200 bu do at 39 1-4c; 7,600 bu do at 39 1-4c; 1,200 bu yellow at 42c; 800 bu ears at 43c on track; 400 bu do at 43 1-2c delivered. Total 161,600 bu.

Oats were rather more active than yesterday, but 1-8c lower, though reported strong in New York, while receipts are light here. Prominent operators claim that prices are too high to be sustained, but it is certain that they have bought freely at the recent advance, and some of them were buying again to-day. The market ranged at 32 3-4a33c for cash or seller the months, closing at the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Seller last half sold at 32 7-8c, and seller January at 33 1-4a33 1-2c. Seller May was quoted at 38c. Cash sales were 20,800 bu at 33c; 3,000 bu at 32 7-8c; 13,800 bu at 32 3-4c; 600 bu rejected at 31c; 600 bu do at 30c. Total, 38,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer, the receipts of the past few days having been very light. Sales were 2,400 bu No. 1 at 63c; 2,800 bu do at 62 3-4c.

Barley opened firm at 63 1-2c for No. 2, and 64 1-2c for do seller January, but fell off 1c at the close. Cash sales were: 4,000 bu No. 2 at 63 1-2c; 400 bu do at 63 1-4c; 1,600 bu do at 63c; 1,600 bu do at 62 1-2c; 6,400 bu No. 3 at 54c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu do at 44c; 1,200 bu by sample at 80c; 400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do at 70c. Total 18,000 bu.

The Boston correspondent of the Burlington *Free Press* writes to the effect that the Caughnawaga Canal project occupies the attention of the strong men of that city, and that its Board of Trade has been carefully considering the scheme. It is believed that this new route to the Eastern States, for the Western grain trade, would prove of great benefit to the commercial world. The trade of the West with European ports, in grain, by the way of Boston, has increased largely of late, its elevators containing at this moment 400,000 bushels awaiting transportation. The writer thinks that a tri-weekly line of steamers between Boston and European countries might obtain, at present, all the trade desired. The Chicago fire is believed to have temporarily checked the project, which is not, however, considered likely to suffer shipwreck. Burlington is called upon to give further help. Boston being, it is said, ready to perform its part, in view of the natural advantages of the harbor, and the good account to which they may in this way be put.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was almost nothing doing. Wheat was nominally 1-8c firmer, closing at $1.20 1-2 seller last half, and $1.21 5-8 seller January. Corn was inactive.

Chicago Daily Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

BUTTER—So far as good to choice are concerned the market continues fairly active, and as there is no accumulation prices remain firm. There is also a steady fair movement in low grades, but the offerings considerably exceed the demand and prices are irregular. We quote: Choice dairy, 33a35c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14a25c; common grades, 9a12c.

BAGGING—All cotton seamless goods are being held with great firmness, owing to the high price of the raw material. Burlaps and gunnies are in good request at steady prices. We quote: Stark, 36c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31 1-2c; Minnesota, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21 1-2a22c; gunnies, 17a28c; wool sacks, 47c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—No new features were developed in the market for building material. There was a good demand at the following prices: Stucco, $2.75a3.00; New York [illegible]; superfine do, $4.00a4.25; cement, $2.75; Rosendale cement, $2.25a3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00a3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35a40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00a50.00; building brick, $12.00a13.00; fire clay $4.00a5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Sales were reported at $1.50a1.75 for common, and at $2.00a2.25 for medium to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet but firm. We quote: Old brush, $100.00a140.00; new do, $120.00a180.00; and choice hurl, $180.00a200.00.

COOPERAGE—Continues active, and is steady at the recent decline. We quote: Pork brls, $2.10a2.15; lard tcs, $2.50a2.55 for wood, and $2.20a2.30 for iron hooped packages; beef tcs, $2.10a2.20; whiskey brls, $2.00a2.25; flour brls, 50a55c. Staves and headings at $18.00a19.00 for pork, and $25.00a27.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs. Sales were: 2,000 iron-bound tcs at $2.30, to arrive; 1,000 tcs at $2.50; 500 pork brls at $2.15.

CHEESE—Remains quiet and steady at former rates. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 15a15 1-2c; Ohio factory, 13a14c; Western do, 12a13c.

COAL—The demand was again active, and dealers were firm in their views at the late advance. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—was in light demand at $5.50a6.00.

EGGS—Were more plenty and a shade lower. The demand was light, and there were free sellers at 22a23c for fresh. Pickled eggs sold at 20a22c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Trade continues steadily active, and nearly all articles in the list are held with decided firmness, as both foreign and domestic varieties are in light stock here and at the East. There was no quotable change in prices, which range as follows: Dates, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; figs, drums, 18a20c; figs, box, 20a22c; Turkey prunes, 9a10c; French do, 14a15c; raisins, old, $2.90a3.00; do new, $3.90a4.00; blackberries, 15 1-2a16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 35a40c; peaches, pared, 24a25c; peaches, halves, 9 1-2a10 1-2c; currants, 10a11c; apples, new, Southern, 9a10c; do new Western, 10a11c; do new Michigan, 10a11c.

FISH—There was no perceptible improvement in the demand, and previous rates were no more than sustained. We repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $7.25a7.50; No. 2, $6.25a6.50; trout, $5.25a5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00a10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50a9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00a8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00a7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00a2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.80a1.90; family kits, $1.10a1.15; bank cod, $6.00a6.50; George's cod, $7.00a7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40a45c; box herring, scaled, 45a50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50a11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a light business was doing in green fruits, and prices were without quotable change, ranging as follows: Apples, from store, $2.00a3.00; Cranberries, $9.00a11.00 for wild, and $12.00a14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $7.00a7.50; oranges, $6.00a6.50.

GROCERIES—The demand for goods coming under this head continues uninterruptedly good, and with liberal and well assorted stocks in store a satisfactory business is doing. Refined sugars are still a little weak and unsettled, but aside from this the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. The changes in values were confined to a 1-4c advance in Carolina rice, and an 1-8c decline in refined sugars. New Orleans sugars are now arriving freely, and are quoted at 9 3-4a11 1-4c. Prices range as follows:

CANDLES—Star, 18a19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21a22c; choice do, 22a23c; O. G. Java, 30a33c; Singapore, 26a27c; Costa Rica, 25a26c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-2a7 3-4c; Patna, 8a8 1-2c; Carolina, 9a9 1-4c.

SUGARS—A sugar, 12 3-8a12 1-2c; B do, 12 1-8a12 1-4c; C do, 11a11 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-8a11 1-4c; fair do, 10a10 1-2c; N. O., 9 3-4a11 1-4c; molasses do, 9a10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25a1.30; common molasses, 30a35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45a55c; good sugar-house syrup, 55a65c; extra, 65a75c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80a85c; New Orleans, 55a70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14a15c; cloves, 19a20c; cassia, 40a45c; pepper, 23a24c; nutmegs, $1.20a1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4a9c; standard, 6 1-4a6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4a7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4a6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2a4 3-4c; palm, 4a4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4a10c; corn, 10a10 1-2c; laundry, 6 1-2a7c; common 5a5 1-4c.

HAY—The hay trade continues dull, and prices are weak and declining. The demand at present is mainly confined to supplying the wants of local customers, and, under liberal offerings, buyers were enabled to fill their orders at a reduction of 50ca$1.00 per ton. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, pressed, $14.00a[illegible]; prairie, pressed, $9.50a10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00a13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00a10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00a1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. There is a steady, fair inquiry at the annexed quotations: Green salted, cured, light, 11 1-2c; do, heavy, 10 1-2c; part cured, 10a11c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19a20c; dry salted, 16a17c; dry kip, 22c; deacons, 50a55c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON—The demand is good at the following prices: Common bar, 3a3 1-4c; horse-shoe iron, 5 1-4a5 1-2c; heavy band, 4 3-4a5 1-2c; hoop and light band, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; round and square, 4a4 1-4c; oval, 5a5 1-2c; half oval and half round, 5 1-4a5 3-4c; sheet iron, common, 5 1-2a6 1-4c; sheet iron, galvanized, 17x18, 13 1-2a19 3-4c; sheet iron, charcoal, 8 1-2a13 3-4c; sheet iron, Juniata, 10 1-2a11 1-4c.

LEATHER—Business continues steadily to improve, and a better, firmer tone pervades the market. The stocks are still moderate, but they are being steadily augmented, and our dealers are filling orders with little or no delay. Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37a38c; city harness, 37a38c; country harness, 34a36c; line city, per lb, 32a42c; kip, per lb, 80ca$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00a1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 24a26c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 22a24c; country upper, No. 1, 24a27c; collar, per ft, 21a22c; calf, city, $1.25a1.45; calf, country, $1.10a1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 28a30c; rough upper, 14 to 16 lbs, 26a28c; rough upper, damaged, 23a26c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 25a28c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40a45c; Philadelphia sole 43a45c; harness, per lb, 38a45c; kip, light, $1.00a1.10; kip, No. 1, medium, 90ca$1.00; kip, heavy, 72a85c; American calf, 22 lbs, $1.20a1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80a2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $2.00a2.40; French kip, 80 to 100 lbs, $1.00a1.25; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $85.00a100.00; French calf, Jodot, $80.00a100.00.

LUMBER—Is steady at former prices, with a good local demand. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00a50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00a48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	[illegible]
Third clear, thick	40.00a42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	[illegible]
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00a36.00
Common flooring, dressed second	[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 13 inches and upwards	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	20.00a24.00
Pickets, square	14.00a18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00a18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00a22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	a 4.00

Shingles on track are quiet at $3.37 1-2a3.50 for A's or star, and $1.50a2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Activity and firmness are still the prominent features of this market, and a general advance seems imminent. We quote:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 15 lbs, 45c; tin copper, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10 1-2c; first quality, sheet, 11c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles 25 per cent off.

NAILS—No change has taken place in values. The demand continues fairly active, and dealers are firm at $4.50 rates: 10 to 60d per keg, $4.50; 8d per keg, $4.75; 6d, per keg, $5.00; 4d, per keg, $5.25; 3d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; lime 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Carbon was very firm, with an upward tendency, owing to an advance in Cleveland. Lard oil, also, was firmer, in sympathy with the raw material. Other oils ruled steady. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Carbon, 22a22 1-2c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 83c; current make, 78a80c; No. 2 do, 65c; linseed raw, 80c; do boiled, 85c; whale, $1.00; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, $1.00a1.25; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 90c; turpentine, 75a78c.

POTATOES—Were in good request at 90ca$1.20 from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—Continue dull, with prices weak and irregular. Sales were chiefly at the following quotations: $1.75a2.50 for dressed chickens; $1.50a3.00 for ducks; $1.50 for prairie chickens, $1.00a1.60 for quail; 6a10c for dressed turkeys.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.25 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.50 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet, owing to light offerings. Clover was but little wanted; dull at $6.12 1-2a6.25. Timothy was steady at $2.25a2.37 1-2 for poor to choice.

TEAS—Were active and firm at full prices We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 60a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, $1.00a1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90ca$1.10; common imperial, 75a85c; good to choice do, 90ca$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80ca$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25a1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00a1.10; fair to good do, 70a80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60a70c; common to fine Oolong, 50a65c; good, 70a80c; choice to extra, 90ca$1.25.

WOOD—Remains firm and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $8.50 delivered.

WOOL—Holders were demanding the following prices: Tub-washed, 65a75c; fine fleece washed, 53a56c; medium fleece, washed, 56a60c; coarse fleece, washed, 53a56c; unwashed, coarse, 42a45c; unwashed medium, 40a42c; unwashed, fine, 35a40c. Wool in bad condition and unwashed in proportion.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,794	27,794	256
Tuesday	1,386	18,274	94
Wednesday	1,529	27,054	857
Thursday	1,500	27,500	600
Total	6,809	90,623	1,807
Same time last week	3,250	69,511	3,918
Week before last	8,766	66,759	2,396

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,341	3,506	....
Tuesday	389	2,898	....
Wednesday	1,361	4,417	574
Thursday	....	....	....
Total	3,031	10,790	574

CATTLE—The general features of the cattle market were without change in any essential particular. Holders of desirable shipping beeves had little reason to complain, as there was a very full attendance of Eastern buyers and the demand from that source was sufficient to absorb the supply, and at full prices. For common and medium descriptions the demand, as during the preceding days of the week, was somewhat limited, and sales dragged more or less throughout, but no perceptible decline was sustained, the moderate character of the supply serving to keep prices up. The more desirable offerings were promptly taken by shippers, at $4.25a4.50 for medium grades, averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $4.75a5.50 for good to choice fat smooth steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, though there were few transfers at over $5.25. Among the notable sales of the day was 63 head averaging 1,439 lbs at $5.75—by Nicols and Adams; 30 head averaging 1,311 lbs at $5.50—by Gregory, Strahl & Co. Only a few lots were taken on local account, at $2.50a4.00. Feeders were doing little, prices being considered too high. A few car loads were disposed of at $2.50a3.25. The market closed quiet and steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50a5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00a5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50a4.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.00a4.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.50a3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50a3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	1.75a2.25

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	smooth fleshy steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	smooth fleshy steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good, fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	good, fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	extra shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	light fat steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	good shipping steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	medium steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	butchers' stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	Texas cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Texas cows	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The fresh receipts were about 27,500, making the total for the week, up to this evening, 90,623; against 69,511 for the same period last week, and 66,759 for the corresponding period week before last. We have no decided change to notice in connection with the hog market. The demand continues steadily active so that, notwithstanding the enormous receipts, the pens are kept cleared and prices are kept thoroughly sustained. The extreme range of prices paid to-day was $3.90a4.35, though sales at over $4.20 were rare, and but few changed hands below $4.00, the bulk of the business being transacted at a range of $4.00a4.15. The outside quotation, $4.35, was obtained by Wallwork & Sunderland for two car-loads of Neponset hogs averaging 363 lbs. These were fed by G. Otley. The market closed steady. The following sales fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	238	4.00	49	281	4.10	62	215	4.12½
45	259	4.15	223	257	4.10	59	281	4.05
145	224	4.15	106	254	4.10	57	286	4.00
85	251	4.20	143	250	4.10	31	197	4.00
94	243	4.20	60	201	4.05	27	273	4.00
51	204	4.10	78	248	4.05	44	262	4.05
93	255	4.20	82	283	4.05	37	238	4.05
57	270	4.15	57	373	4.05	63	216	4.00
42	283	4.10	167	207	4.20	59	200	4.00
52	207	4.10	81	243	4.35	50	186	4.05
52	270	4.05	55	201	4.30	51	220	4.10
95	226	4.05	49	226	4.12½	42	235	4.05
64	233	4.00	49	202	4.05	53	248	4.00
91	243	4.00	62	220	4.00	56	277	4.05
56	254	4.00	71	234	4.05	46	257	3.90
55	201	4.00	82	282	4.05	42	235	4.00
55	235	4.05	67	169	3.75	86	280	4.15
50	207	4.15	47	335	4.15	97	228	4.20
50	217	4.10	48	230	4.12½	60	216	4.00
61	219	3.90	50	237	4.15	55	255	4.00
103	265	3.95	52	228	4.12½	41	234	4.00
50	227	4.05	41	265	4.12½	41	294	4.20

SHEEP—No decided change was noted in the sheep market. The demand continues light, being confined to supplying the current wants of local butchers, but the offerings were few, and all were worked off at very full prices, or at $3.25a3.50 for common, thin mixed lots; $3.75a4.00 for medium, and at $4.25a4.75 for good to choice. A very fine drove, averaging 119 lbs, brought $5.05. George Bently & Co. sold them.

Walter Brown & Son's Monthly Wool Circular.

There was more activity in the wool market during the past month than could reasonably have been expected at the close of October, when the depressing influences which were at work, arising from a stringent money market and extreme dullness in woollen goods, induced most manufacturers to purchase only their daily requirements. Nevertheless this light demand was sufficient to reduce stocks to a very low point, and all must now be thoroughly convinced of the inadequate supply of wool for the remainder of the season. Manufacturers generally appreciating this situation, have, during the past fortnight, bought more freely and show a disposition to meet the present views of holders, feeling satisfied that the future will justify them in anticipating their wants.

It is natural in the emergency of an insufficient supply of the raw material to look for relief from foreign sources. But a glance at the European markets will reveal the facts of small stocks, active demand and advancing values, with prices already higher than here for corresponding descriptions.

American buyers recently returned from England, where they found it difficult to supply themselves, and, being unable to obtain cheaper wools than were offered in the home markets, have resorted to the latter source, and hence we are enabled to record heavy transactions during the closing week of the month, in both domestic and foreign wools.

Late telegraphic advices from London report a further advance in Cape and Australian wools, since the commencement of the sales on the 23d ultimo, of 1d per pound, which has stimulated the demand here for these wools, and holders are firmer than a week ago. There has, perhaps, been no time since the opening of the season when the stability of values was so settled a fact.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS—Nothing of interest has transpired in this description. Stocks are greatly reduced, and prices have ruled somewhat irregular. Fall wools are neglected. Receipts unimportant.

TEXAN WOOLS—Have been fairly active, and do not accumulate in the market. Prices continue steady and holders firm.

FOREIGN WOOLS—Large transactions are noted during the month in Australia, Cape, and the various South American wools at full prices, and in several instances at a slight advance over rates current at the opening of the month. The wools have gone largely into consumption, and comparatively little is held in importers' hands.

The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 1,310,450 lbs, fleece and pulled, [illegible] 75c; [illegible] lbs tub, [illegible]; 22,000 lbs combing, at 74c; [illegible] lbs, Noils, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs, scoured, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs, California, [illegible]; 138,800 lbs, Texas, [illegible]; 525,000 lbs, Cape, [illegible]; 373,000 lbs, Australian, [illegible]; 773,000 lbs, Mestiza, [illegible]; 7,500 lbs, Montevideo, [illegible]; 47,000 lbs, Buenos Ayres, at [illegible]; 100,000 lbs, Banda Oriental at [illegible]; 7,500 lbs Salonica at 35c; 23,000 lbs Mediterranean at 36c; 3,000 lbs Mexican at 23c; 23,000 lbs African; [illegible] lbs Donskoi, [illegible]; [illegible] lbs East India, at [illegible]; 21,000 lbs Entre Rios, at [illegible]; 20,000 lbs Crimea at 35c; 20,000 lbs Cordova, [illegible]; 19,000 lbs Syrian, [illegible]; 47,000 lbs Cordova, [illegible]; 5,000 lbs foreign, 35c. Total, [illegible] lbs.

Receipts of domestic wools during the month were 4,[illegible] bales and bags: [illegible]—California, 11 bales; Texas, 374 bales; New Orleans, [illegible] bales; Savannah, 17 bales; other Southern ports, 25 bales. Total, 5,771 bales and bags.

For manufacturers the situation is probably one of the greatest interest. We cannot certainly expect lower prices, and it would seem to be judicious for them to anticipate their wants while the opportunity offers for good selections, if they decide to run their mills.

PULLED WOOLS—The demand has been light for these wools except for choice medium lots, which are in small supply. Prices are, however, well maintained for all kinds, and the general stock is not large.

Imports as reported are, Liverpool, 497 bales; London, 7,310 bales; Rio Grande, 159 bales; Glasgow, 22 bales; Bremen, 150 bales; Montevideo, 9 bales; Curacoa, 10 bales; Algoa Bay, 369 bales; Port Elizabeth, 791 bales; Havre, 12 bales; Belize, 3 bales; Trieste, 308 bales; Marseilles, 401 bales; Glasgow, &c., 48 bales; Taganrog, 833 bales; Buenos Ayres, 112 bales. Total, [illegible] bales.

The following were the prices current of wool at New York December 1, 1871:

DOMESTIC FLEECES.			
New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin.		Country extra pulled	—a—
Choice selected saxony fleece	—a—	Country super pulled	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]	Country No. 1 pulled	—a—
Three-quarter and full blood merino	[illegible]	Canada pulled	—a—
Half-blood fleece	[illegible]	*Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.*	
Quarter-blood fleece	[illegible]	Washed fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]	Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Combing fleece	[illegible]	Unwashed combing	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.		Canada fleece	[illegible]
Choice selected saxony fleece	70a75	TUB-WASHED WOOL.	
Saxony fleece	[illegible]	Choice	73a75
Three-quarter and full blood merino	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Half-blood fleece	[illegible]	Inferior and burry	[illegible]
Quarter-blood fleece	[illegible]	CALIFORNIA.	
Common fleece	[illegible]	Spring clip, fine	[illegible]
Combing fleece	[illegible]	Spring clip, medium	[illegible]
Iowa, Vermont, and Illinois.		Spring clip, low grades and burry	[illegible]
Three-quarter and full blood merino	55a60	Fall clip, A 1	[illegible]
Half-blood fleece	55a60	Fall clip, low grades and burry	[illegible]
Quarter-blood fleece	54a57	Extra pulled	[illegible]
Combing fleece	[illegible]	Super pulled	[illegible]
PULLED WOOL.		Low pulled	[illegible]
New York city extra pulled	[illegible]	TEXAS.	
New York city super pulled	[illegible]	Fine	[illegible]
New York city No. 1 pulled	[illegible]	Medium	[illegible]
Lambs' wool	[illegible]	Low	[illegible]
Western super and extra	[illegible]	Inferior	[illegible]
		Very burry	[illegible]
		FOREIGN WOOLS.	
		Cape of Good Hope	[illegible]
		Mestiza pulled, X and XX	[illegible]
		Mestiza pulled, low grades	[illegible]
		Buenos Ayres Merino	[illegible]
		Buenos Ayres Mestiza	[illegible]

COAL.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

From Our Own Mines,

BEING THE

FINEST QUALITY OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN THE MARKET!

	In yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG,	$9.00	$10.00
SMALL EGG,	9.00	10.00
RANGE,	9.50	10.50
NUT,	9.00	10.00
CANNEL COAL,	8.50	9.50

Coal delivered on the cars to country, $9.75 per ton.

Also Old Co.'s Lehigh, Cannel, Briar Hill, Hocking Valley, Blossburg, and other Coals.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

Office, 225 East Washington-st. Yards, Eighteenth-st. and Indiana-st. Bridges.

LOST.

LOST—By a drunken teamster, a cart marked with our name, supposed to have been left standing in the street, with horse attached, and loaded with coal.
BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

TO RENT.

TO LEASE, For 979 Years.

The lots on which stood "Burch's Block," corner of Lake-st. and Wabash-av., having 170 feet on Wabash-av., and 117 feet on Lake-st., same on Benton-place on the east side, and which is 40 feet in width. Suitable for a hotel or four first-class stores. Conditions of lease liberal. Address ISAAC H. BURCH, Riverside Hotel, Riverside, Ill.

CORNER STORE: FOR RENT.

Brick Block, northeast corner State-st. and Eldridge-court, 20x80. Possession January 1. Apply to

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
384 Wabash-av.

OFFICES TO RENT

In new brick building adjoining Madison-st. Bridge. Rent low. Immediate possession.
NORTON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD,
FREIGHT OFFICE,
NOTICE.

On and after date Freight will be delivered by this Company at Van Buren-st., in place of Hough's Packing House.
H. D. REID,
Local Freight Agent.
CHICAGO, Dec. 5, 1871.

Hard Wood Lumber.

OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY

Have removed their stock of lumber from 769 South Canal-st. to the corner of Canal and Eighteenth-sts., and have now on hand a full stock of all kinds of hard-wood lumber, including flooring, oak, ash, whitewood, hickory and elm. Bills cut to order. F. H. HAMILTON, Agent, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR ESCANABA.

The Steamer TRUESDELL will leave for ESCANABA, connecting Peninsula Railroad for MARQUETTE and other Lake Superior ports,

FRIDAY NOON,
December 8, 1871.
T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent.

WANTED.

Weekly Tribune.

Wanted—Several Copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for several years past, for which a liberal price will be paid.
TRIBUNE CO.,
15 South Canal-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

EVERY MAN SHOULD OWN HIS OWN HOME.

We can help an industrious man to get one without risk. We offer desirable lots in various parts of the city and in the suburbs, very cheap; small payment down and balance on long time to suit, on monthly payments or otherwise. Also, houses and lots on best terms possible, 10 years' time if necessary. Call and see us and tell us what you want.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Shocks to the System.

The first shock of winter tells tremendously upon enfeebled systems. Every one knows that in passing from a warm region to a cold one, or *vice versa*, the body requires as a protection against epidemics, an acclimating medicine. All travellers and voyagers admit this. It is equally necessary to acclimate the system in passing the confines of one season and entering upon another. Autumn is gone and winter is here. Prepare the frame and the constitution to meet the change by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This inestimable vegetable tonic increases the stamina and strength of those who take it, and renders them proof to a great extent against the devitalizing power of cold and damp. These two agents are as prolific of disease as tropical heat, and animal vigor—such vigor as this healthful and pure tonic diffuses through the whole organization—is a repellant which they cannot master. A large proportion of the colds, catarrhs, and pulmonary complaints which prevail in winter, might be avoided, by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with this invigorant and alterative. Not that it is recommended as a specific for these complaints, but as a preventive of their causes. On the other hand, it is not only a preventive of, but a specific for the indigestion, intestinal irregularities, malarious fevers, bilious attacks, and nervous affection, superinduced by a chilly and damp atmosphere.

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C. D. DICKINSON, 207 Michigan av.
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MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 182 West Washington st.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 227 East Washington st.
[illegible] & CO., 407 Wabash av.
GEO. McKENNAN & CO., (grain) 329 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
[illegible], 41 and 43 Market st.
[illegible] Lake st.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 63 South Canal st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 63 S. Canal-st., Room 1.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 35 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHILDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 33 S. Green.
Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
F. & E. JAEGER, cor. Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 334 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 301 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1062 Indiana av.
Cutlery (Wholesale.)
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 213 West Lake st.
Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake st.
Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 330 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 632 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 302 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 630 Michigan av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 391 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 84 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av. cor. 35th.
GEO. G. LEWIS, (late of 101 E. now 339 W. Wash. st.
J. T. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 127 Eighteenth st.
Drapers and Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 18 Congress st.
WM. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22nd st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 470 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 517 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 680 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 53 S. Halsted.
[illegible] court.
H. H. HUSTED, 678 Wabash av.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, 157 Twenty-second st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 903 Wabash av.
JOHN STEVENSON, 146 and 148 22d st. (up-stairs).
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 519 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 604 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 513 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st., near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 347, 349 and 351 Wabash av., cor. 18th st.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 306 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 Mad. st. & 138 22d st.
D. W. & A. [illegible] & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, corner Congress and State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 548 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 378 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 39 Madison st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 73 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 34 and 36 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. R. BROMILOW & CO., 329 South Desplaines st.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
L. A. TALCOTT, 75 Twelfth st.
Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c.
LESTER, HERON, SMITH & CO., 1079 State st.
Furniture.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 331 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 226 to 230 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 135 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 177 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 729 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 322 Michigan av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
[illegible] and W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 190 E. Washington st.
Grocers (Family).
JAMES R. HODGES, 378 State st.
STANTON & CO., 557 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, Now DURAND & POWERS, [illegible]
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 288 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 461 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 154 and 156 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 281 Mich av.
[illegible]
HANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Wabash av.
HARMON MESSER & CO., 140 Michigan ave.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSEL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 729 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
[illegible] Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 26 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 63 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 78 South Canal st.
F. H. WILLARD & CO., Office 167 Throop st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1065 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS'" GUN POWDER, 231 Michigan av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 736 State st.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 140 22d st. and 291 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 167 Michigan av.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, 75 and 77 Lake st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 63 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 233 and 237 State st.
Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 349 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 620 Wabash av.
MACKENZIE, 79 W. Madison and 622 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 272 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 251 Madison st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 590 State st.
Hides, Pelts, &c.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, [illegible] South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 345 Michigan st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 41 West Lake st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 68 & 60 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 794 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 113 Twenty second & 213 W. Madison.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 381 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 73 South Canal st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 460 W. Washington st.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 279 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 252 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 473 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 609 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 131 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 42 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 155 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal st.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 461 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. P. Curran, 30 West Madison.
REPUBLIC, 204 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 289 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 739 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL, 543 Wabash av.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 95 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Clauser), 1050 Wabash
WASHINGTON, 580 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines st., Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 351 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 308 West Madison st.
GILES, 284 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 133 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 388 Michigan av.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 179 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 253 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
A. H. MILLER, 639 Wabash av.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 669 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 58 W. Madison st.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 603 Wabash av.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash av.
Job Printers.
CRANDALL, 4 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 223 Madison st.
HAZLETT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 25 and 27 S. Canal st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 18 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 461 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 2, 142 West Madison st.
W. T. BURGESS, 188 Washington st.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 464 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 126 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 283 Wab av. & 60 Canal.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 54 West Randolph st.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 880 State st., near 18th st.
THOMAS S. M'CLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 484 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
P. McHUGH, 30 W. Randolph, cor Canal & Randolph.
M. T. PETERS & S. APPLETON, 183 West Madison.
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 461 Wabash av.
S. SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 308 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 289 Wabash av.
TENNY McCLELLAN & TENNY, 484 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 138 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 534 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 679 Wabash av.
WAITE & CLARK, 15 Congress st. (Custom House.)
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 58 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 467 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 313 Michigan av.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lithographing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 3 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 535 Wabash av.
Malt.
WYETH & VANDERVOORT, Malt Co., 18th and Canal.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 300 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 37 West Washington st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 901 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan av. and Washington st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 148 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 307 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
Oysters and Fish.
[illegible] SQUARE BRAND, 53 to 57 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 63 Market st., [illegible] Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 65 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 105 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 234 State st.
[illegible] & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 28 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., [illegible] Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Desplaines st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 53 West Lake st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 37 and 39 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.
[illegible] & HOLLINGSWORTH, 16 North Jefferson st.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 561 and 563 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 628 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 656 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 424 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 608 Wabash av.
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab. av. & 22d st.
Physicians and Surgeons.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 282 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 270 and 434 Michigan av.
GEO. A. BRUCE & COR., 661 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 530 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible] W. Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 633 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 378 Wabash av.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Publisher.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter.
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 47 West Madison st., in alley.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 33 North Clinton st.
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CREERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison st.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 235 Michigan av.
Railroad Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 409 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
[illegible] Wabash av.
Real Estate and Loan.
J. AVERILL, 609 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOFF, 561 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 537 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 73 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 31 South Halsted st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 161 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 466 Wabash av. & 220 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 292 S. Halsted st.
J. F. MERRILL & CO., 132 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 290 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 472 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 122 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.
FRED. L. [illegible] & CO., 540 Michigan av.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 133 Dearborn.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 38 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 28 and 29 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 40 South Desplaines st.
Seeds.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEBOW & CO., 112 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 557 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 86 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 230 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 599 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 841 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 235 S. Halsted st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 673 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. B. HARRIS, 79 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 581 Wab. av., and 88 W. Washington.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 748 W. Lake st.
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 231 West Lake st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot [illegible]
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 40 E. Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 342 Lake st.
Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible] Fifth av.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 203 West Lake st.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 62 South Canal st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 67 West Randolph st.
Stove and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & [illegible] Michigan av.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinners' and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av., [illegible]
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 619 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash av.
HASKELL & BRO., 67 Wabash av. & 31 S. Halsted.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PALMER, 157 W. Madison.
[illegible]
Teas.
DENNISON & CO., 44 South Canal.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 44 LaSalle st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 38 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 S. Clinton, near Randolph.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SWARTS, BARNARD & CO., 230 W. Madison st.
[illegible]
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER & FELIX, 336 and 338 Michigan av.
[illegible], DAVIS & CO., 43 and 47 South Canal st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANF'G CO., 12 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 303 and 309 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
[illegible] 18 N. Madison st.

GOVERNMENTAL REPORTS.

Internal Revenue---The Army---The Navy---Agriculture.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that the aggregate receipts from all sources of internal revenue (exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks), were for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, $144,011,176.34. This sum includes the amounts refunded and allowed on drawbacks. Drawbacks have been allowed on general merchandise amounting to $22,887.97. This amount is larger than that allowed for the previous year, on account of the adjudication of old claims for drawbacks on cotton goods rendered admissible by joint resolution No. 78, approved July 14, 1870. There was refunded during the past fiscal year, for taxes illegally assessed and collected, $617,581. This large increase over the year preceding was due to the adjustment of claims that had been suspended during former years for more complete consideration. This class includes the claim of one of the States, amounting to $45,866, for taxes collected on dividends upon stock owned by the State. This was the largest claim ever allowed by the bureau, and was referred to the Attorney General for his advice.

The Commissioners' estimate of receipts for the current fiscal year under the present law is $125,000,000.

SPIRITS.

The number of distilleries (other than fruit) registered during the last fiscal year was 1,043. The number of fruit distilleries registered was 7,149. The number of distilleries registered was 8,192. Of the distilleries (other than fruit) 517 were operated during the year; and of the fruit distilleries 4,007. The returns show a total production in taxable gallons from material other than fruit of 54,576,446; and from fruit, 2,199,733; total yearly production, 56,776,169 gallons. The total quantity of spirits in the United States not internal revenue warehouses May 1, 1871, was 41,185,713 proof gallons, a decrease in quantity on Market since November 15, 1870, 4,452,580 gallons. The receipts from spirits for the year were $46,281,848. The amount of tax received on fermented liquors at $1 a barrel was $7,159,740. The increase over former years is believed to be due in part, at least, to the greater attention given to that subject by the internal revenue officers. This attention has revealed some defects in the law which call for early remedial legislation.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from tobacco for the were $33,578,097 18, an increase of $2,228,190 over the preceding year. The manufactured tobacco on which taxes were collected was as follows: Chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., class 32 cents, 64,617,868 pounds; smoking tobacco, scraps, shorts, &c., class 16 cents, 30,517,636 pounds. Add to this the quantity exported, 10,621,082 pounds, and the excess remaining in warehouses June 30, 1871, over June 30, 1870, 72,377 pounds, giving a total product for the year of 105,828,963 pounds. The total number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected, was 1,332,844,357. The steady and uniform increase from month to month in the revenues derived from manufactured tobacco, cigars, &c., since the present law went into operation, by which the mode of collecting taxes on these articles was changed from assessment after removal from the place of manufacture to a prepayment by means of suitable stamps before the goods are removed from the place of manufacture, has fully demonstrated the superiority of the present system. But notwithstanding the encouraging progress that has been made, the Commissioner is forced to the conclusion that during the last fiscal year much tobacco has escaped taxation through the refilling of empty stamped packages; the second use of stamps; the use of counterfeit stamps; the removal of small quantities from the place of manufacture without stamps, and the stamping as "class 16 cents" of tobacco, which, under the law, should have been stamped at the rate of 32 cents per pound. A uniform rate of tax, while it would allow every manufacturer to manipulate his products in his own way, without restrictions being placed upon his modes of manufacturing, would effectually close the door to the perpetration of fraud or the evasion of taxes by improper classifications. His own opinion is that, with a tax at 24 cents, taking into account the natural increase of the revenue as shown by comparison between the collections of succeeding years, and with the advantage of some legislation hereinafter recommended, we shall be able to keep the collections on tobacco up to those under the present rates. If, however, it should be the opinion of Congress that the yield of internal revenue should not be materially decreased, then, to compensate in part to the revenue the expected large loss from the expiration of the income tax during the current fiscal year, and the further loss from "Articles and occupations formerly taxed but now exempt," a rapidly increasing item of course, he would advise a consolidation of the tobacco tax at 32 cents per pound.

Much of the fraud above referred to is effected through the instrumentality of pedlers. He, therefore, recommends that every person who sells, or offers to sell manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars from wagons in the manner of pedlers, travelling from place to place, be required to pay a special tax of $15, $25, or $50, according as he travels with one, two, or more horses or mules, and to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

For the last three years this office has been in possession of information that a large and increasing amount of raw or leaf tobacco, in portions of the country, was being sold at retail directly to consumers, without the payment of tax. Evidences of this traffic have, from time to time, been furnished by Assessors and Collectors, and more especially by Supervisors, who, in taking transcripts from the books, required by law to be kept by leaf dealers, have reported that they find scores of pages of these books where entries were made of sales from one-half pound to four thousand each; and the Commissioner is constantly in receipt of letters from manufacturers of tobacco complaining of the injury to their business arising from such sales, and informing me that in some localities where they formerly received frequent and large orders for manufactured tobacco they now make no sales. The same parties who used to make these orders are now ordering instead supplies of natural leaf from the wholesale leaf dealers. Against this traffic grown to such large proportions, so injurious to their business as manufacturers, and prejudicial to the interest of the government revenue, they ask to be protected. To this end he recommends that Section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, be so amended as to impose a special tax of $500 on every person who shall make a business of selling raw or leaf tobacco to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or who shall sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than twenty-five pounds, or who shall sell such tobacco directly to consumers, or for consumption, without its being manufactured; and, if this is not deemed sufficient, he would further recommend such a tax on the sales of such dealers, in excess of $5,000 annually, as would be equivalent to the tax on the same amount and value of manufactured tobacco. Such a provision of law will not only give the required protection to the manufacturer, who now pays a special tax for carrying on his business, in addition to a specific tax on all his products, but it will also tend to increase revenue from this source.

There are now in operation 16 export bonded warehouses. The total amount stored in them during the fiscal year was 26,379,284 pounds; quantity withdrawn for exportation, 10,621,083; withdrawn for consumption, 11,490,639. The figures show that less than half of the tobacco, &c., removed in bond from the manufactories is actually exported from the eight bonded warehouses established at the several ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon, in which were stored during the year 9,437,257 pounds of manufactured tobacco, only 437,495 pounds during this period were withdrawn for exportation, while 8,480,656 pounds were withdrawn for consumption on payment of the tax. Nearly nine-tenths of the tobacco exported from the country is shipped through the bonded warehouses at New York and Richmond, and of this a large portion is never stored in the bonded warehouses. The shipments are made directly from the factories, the goods being carted by the warehouses and only constructively entered therein, though the owners are charged with a month's storage. The practical operation of this system of bonded warehouses hitherto has been to give to a few, more particularly to the proprietors of the warehouses, the same facilities for storing tobacco without the pre-payment of the tax, as were given by the former system of class B bonded warehouses, abolished by act July 20, 1868. It is Mr. Douglass' opinion, and, so far as he has been able to ascertain, it is the opinion of manufacturers generally, that the present system of export bonded warehouses can be entirely abolished to the interest both of the government and of manufacturers. Under the present system, all the tobacco bonded at the warehouses in Richmond is exported without even entering the warehouse, and the same is true of much of the tobacco bonded in New York. By abolishing the system of warehouses, and providing for the exportation of manufactured tobacco, snuff, and cigars, as other merchandise is exported, allowing a drawback of the tax paid upon proof of landing abroad, requiring the tobacco to be loaded under the supervision of an Inspector, and the tax-paid stamps to be destroyed by said officer to prevent reloading, it is believed a large portion of the expenses now incurred by the manufacturers in exporting their goods would be saved. The government would receive the taxes on all goods when removed from the place of manufacture, all jobbers and dealers in manufactured tobacco would be placed on the same footing with regard to the traffic in tax-paid goods, and the special advantages enjoyed by a few removed. He recommends that Congress provide that evidence of loss at sea satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have all the force of a landing certificate for the purposes of drawback. Other systems of exportation designed to remedy the evils of the present bonded warehouse system have been suggested, but they involve the multiplying of bonds to be taken in lieu of tax. A multiplication of such bonds would result in an increase of losses to the government. The records of United States courts in many sections of the country are largely occupied by suits on bonds taken for spirits and refined petroleum under similar systems to those proposed. In a large majority of the cases, the principals being insolvent generally before the suit was brought, the sureties have either not been found on original process, or if found a return of no goods on the final process has realized to the government a total loss of its supposed security.

THE NEW STAMPS.

Important changes have been made in the materials and manner of preparing stamps, in order to prevent fraudulent issues, counterfeits, and re-use. Heretofore nearly all the issues of revenue stamps have been printed in a single color upon ordinary commercial paper, furnished by the parties doing the printing. Now the government provides a distinctive paper, and permits the printing of stamps on no other, and requires that all stamps shall be printed in two or more colors. It is well known that the revenue derived from stamps has seriously suffered through the fraudulent re-use of stamps, evil-disposed persons being able, by the use of chemicals, to remove the cancellation marks entirely without injuring the appearance of the stamps. It is believed that the stamps now being furnished cannot be thus tampered with, especially the adhesive tobacco, snuff, and cigar stamps printed upon chameleon paper. This paper so effectually changes color upon the application of chemical agents to remove the cancellation marks as to render restoration to its original state impossible. A soluble ink is also used in the preparation of the stamps. Any acid or alkali of sufficient strength to remove the cancellation made would destroy also that portion of the stamps which is printed in the soluble ink. With the exception of the documentary and proprietary stamps, none are allowed to be entirely prepared by any single establishment.

SEIZURES, SUITS AND COMPROMISES.

The whole number of cases compromised during the year was 730; the amount of tax accepted $349,295.12; assessed penalty fixed by law, $20,076.30; specific penalty in lieu of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, $248,626.50; total amount received by compromises, $618,497.98; whole number of suits decided in favor of the United States, 3,182; against the United States, 456; amount collected and paid into Court in suits *in personam* (including indictments), on account of judgments, fines, etc., $594,339; amount collected and paid into court as proceeds of forfeiture, $145,238; total value of seizures, $915,240.

PROPOSED EXEMPTION.

Mr. Douglass renews Mr. Delano's recommendation that prepared mustard, sauces, syrups, jams, and jellies be relieved from the stamp duty.

FORFEITED TOBACCO.

There are now in the hands of Collectors and United States Marshals, stored in bonded warehouses and elsewhere, considerable quantities of condemned, forfeited, and abandoned tobacco so depreciated in value that it cannot be sold for enough to pay charges and for the necessary stamps. This tobacco was manufactured under the old law, consequently it is unstamped. Under the present law it cannot be offered for sale without first being properly stamped, and there is no provision of law under which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue can furnish stamps for it. Mr. Douglass earnestly recommends that Congress authorize the Commissioner, upon requisition of the officers having custody and control of such tobacco, to furnish stamps to be attached and canceled before the same is offered for sale.

ACCIDENTAL DESTRUCTION OF STAMPS.

It frequently happens that tax-paid stamps are lost from packages of spirits by unavoidable accident, without fault on the part of the persons interested, the spirits being thus exposed to seizure and detention. The present law makes no provision restamping such packages except on the repayment of the tax. Inasmuch as the stamp is a device to protect alike the interests of the government and the taxpayer, authority should be given to complete that protection by restamping.

THE TAX ON SHIP-BUILDERS.

It was recommended last year by Mr. Delano that Congress remit all such taxes assessed on ship-builders under the fourth section of the act of March 31, 1868, as had not been collected. No action was taken upon the subject, and not feeling at liberty to allow further delay, Mr. Douglass has ordered their collection.

CLAIMS FOR REFUNDING TAXES.

Mr. Douglass recommends that the Commissioner be prohibited from considering or allowing any claim for the refunding of taxes alleged to have been illegally collected, unless such claim be presented within two years from the time the tax was paid; and that all claims be barred in the courts after six years from the date of the payment of the tax.

PENALTIES.

Section 44 of the act of July 20, 1868, should be amended by making the minimum penalties smaller, such penalty now being a fine of $1,000, with not less than six months' imprisonment. The undue severity of this punishment would seem to be obvious as applied to offences of carrying on the business of a retail or wholesale liquor dealer, rectifier, or manufacturer of stills, without having paid the special tax, in cases where no intent to defraud exists, the omission arising from ignorance of the law or other circumstances not fraudulent, yet constituting no legal excuse. The practical effect of providing so disproportionate a punishment for these offences is to discourage complaints, defeat convictions, and induce suspensions of sentence in many cases in which some reasonable punishment should be enforced, as well to vindicate the law as to secure future compliance with its requirements.

Section 63 of the act of July 13, 1866, page 31 of Compilation of 1867, should be amended to make it apply to cases arising under any Internal Revenue act. As it is now it applies only to offences under that act of 1866, and the previous act to which it was an amendment. The limitation of amount should be extended from $300 to $500, as contained in the parallel provisions of the customs laws.

Mr. Douglass renews the recommendation of early legislation for the final disposition of all lands which have been acquired or are now owned by the United States under the direct tax law.

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS OF FORMER COLLECTORS.

The complaint which has heretofore existed of delay in the settlement of ex-Collectors' accounts has been, it is believed, entirely removed by the regulations of this office now in force. Prior to April, 1870, it appeared that the accounts of sixty-one ex-Collectors had been closed, which number, however has since been increased to 434, leaving at the present time 280 accounts still open. Of this number 115 have been placed in the hands of United States attorneys for suit on the bonds of the delinquent Collectors, the residue being in course of adjustment at this office.

THE ARMY.

The following is an abstract of Secretary Belknap's report:

The reorganization of the army required by the act of July 15, 1870, has been accomplished. The enforcement of that portion relating to a reduction of commissioned officers demanded strict investigation of the records of the military conduct and service of supernumerary officers, and forced upon the department an unpleasant duty. It is believed, however, that the decisions finally reached were fair, impartial, and for the good of the service. In accordance with the same act the number of enlisted men was on July 1 reduced to 30,000; indifferent soldiers were discharged, and the standard of recruits was raised with a view to improving the character of the rank and file. The staff of general officers was also reduced to the simple requirements of the army in time of peace, and the line officers thus relieved from detached duty were ordered to their regiments, where they could be of more benefit to the service.

The total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $80,644,042.76; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $57,655,675.40, which sum includes $3,667,500 for river and harbor improvements. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were about $40,000,000, including for river and harbor improvements $3,945,000. Thus during the year 1869-70 the reduction in expenses of the War Department amounted to $22,988,367.36, and during the year 1870-71 a further reduction of $17,655,675.40 was made. For the next fiscal year, 1871-72, there is appropriated $35,530,779, including for river and harbor improvements $4,407,500.

It is with great embarrassment and difficulty that the appropriations made at the last session of Congress—reduced as they were below the estimates of the department—can be so economized as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. The operations of active warfare in Arizona, in connection with Indian difficulties there, are such as necessarily require large expenditures, and the causes which have produced this necessity were not anticipated by Congress when the appropriations were made.

Desertions during the past few months have largely increased. The reports received at the department indicate that the reduction of the pay of soldiers from $16 to $13 per month has contributed greatly to this result.

The retired list of the army is now limited to 300. The endeavor has been to equalize the selections for that list from both the higher and lower grades of the officers entitled to be placed upon it, so that it may not be filled to an unreasonable extent by officers of high rank and consequently greater compensation.

The number of graves in national cemeteries is 317,850, including 2,295 added during the year. The cemeteries cover an area, in the aggregate, of about 1,800 acres of land, acquired at a cost of $170,000.

The corps of engineers during the past year has been actively engaged upon the works for the defence of our seacoasts, on river and harbor improvements, and in surveys and reconnoissances and construction of light houses. With the appropriations granted for fortifications in our principal harbors, these works along the Northern Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been pushed forward in their modifications as rapidly as the circumstances would permit, and already the batteries are beginning to assume the character needed by the requirements of modern warfare. The modifications referred to look to the strengthening of our works by the introduction of heavy earthen batteries for the largest guns and mortars.

During the fiscal year small arms and ordnance stores to the amount of $10,000,000 have been sold, and the entire proceeds, except a small sum retained to meet expense of preparing other stores for sale, have passed into the Treasury beyond the control of this department. The operations at the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of supplies required by the troops, to the care of stores on hand, and to the manufacture of one or two experimental gun-carriages. It is hoped that Congress will grant the appropriations asked for to carry out the plans for the continuance of the work at the great arsenal of construction for the Mississippi Valley at Rock Island. Several kinds of experimental rifles and carbines, as recommended by the St. Louis board, have been manufactured at Springfield armory for the comparative trial in the field. An inspection of that armory, not long since, satisfied me of the necessity for continuing the appropriations for its maintenance and support.

Sufficient information will doubtless be derived from the use of the experimental arms in the field, to enable a board to recommend a breech-loading system for adoption. The armament of State troops should be like that of the national forces, who now use breech-loading small arms. The reserve of 10,000 arms of that kind now on hand is not half sufficient to supply the State upon quotas now due.

An increase of the annual appropriations under the law of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the militia is urgently required.

At Fort Whipple, Virginia, instruction has been given in the meteorological duties and studies required at the signal-stations for observations and reports of storms throughout the United States, and in military signaling and telegraphy to officers of the army and navy. By a comprehensive telegraphic organization each of the signal stations is in telegraphic communication with the Signal Office at Washington, and from each of them daily and nightly weather reports are received at the department. These reports are studied, bulletined and charted at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and are furnished at the same time to most of the principal cities and ports of the country. The deductions from the study of the reports are instantly telegraphed to the press, and during the past year there have issued in this manner from the Chief Signal Office and the observing stations 50,000 charts. In the month of October the display of cautionary signals, announcing the probable approach of storms, was commenced for the first time in the United States at twenty ports upon the lakes and Atlantic and Gulf coasts. These signals are arranged to be displayed at any hour of the day or night upon the receipt of telegraphic orders from Washington. While the service has been rapidly organized and pressed to these results, each step has been taken only when the public mind seemed to be educated and prepared for it, and the public necessity demanded it. The average time of the receipt by telegraph of the reports and observations made simultaneously from all the stations throughout the United States has been forty-five minutes. The average time elapsing between the moment at which telegrams were sent to the office at Washington from the most distant stations to that at which the deductions are made, published, and issued to the press has been ninety minutes. Of the deductions published from this office, 69 per cent are, after a careful examination of the statistics, considered to have been fully verified. This percentage, increased by those regarded as partially verified will make an aggregate of 90 per cent of average verifications.

It has been absolutely necessary to retain about one-sixth of the army in those States of the South east of the Mississippi which were engaged in the war of the rebellion. Numerous applications for troops to aid in the enforcement of the laws were received from United States Marshals, officers of internal revenue, and State officials; urgent appeals for assistance crowded in from private citizens, and it soon became evident that the security of the people demanded the continued presence of the regular forces. It is a painful fact, which merits serious consideration, that in some portions of the South, freedom of opinion is not tolerated, if that opinion is expressed in opposition to the doctrines which originated the late rebellion. Indisputable evidence establishes the fact, which is proven, too, by the experience of numerous sufferers, that an armed rebellion of regular organization and great strength now exists in parts of those States. The frequent reports by army officers of perfect reliability, made after mature observation and judgment, conclusively show that the ramifications of this organized body are extensive; that its system is arranged with great care and shrewdness; that its persecutions extend in the dark hours of the night, and in cowardly disguise, to persons of every age, size, and condition who dare to exercise a freedom of conduct, action, or speech which disagrees with the political doctrines of these marauders. This body of conspirators, constituted for the purpose of crushing out many of the inherent liberties of the defenceless people of those States, defies the law, and spurns the authority of the government; and so long as it exists, so long will it be necessary to aid the civil authorities with the armed force of the nation in putting down this second rebellion, and in bringing the leaders to speedy punishment.

The intelligence of the great fire of October in Chicago reached the department while the flames were in progress, and orders were at once telegraphed to officers in charge of army depots to forward to that city supplies for the homeless and destitute. The promptness with which the wishes of the department were carried out merits high commendation. In a few hours clothing, blankets, tents, and provisions were on their way to the stricken city, and this immediate action relieved much distress. The records and property in the building occupied for headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri River were totally destroyed, but the greater portion of the most valuable can be duplicated from the War Department. Several companies of troops were ordered to the city by General Sheridan, under whose supervision they assisted in preserving order during the trying days which succeeded the conflagration. The official and personal conduct of General Sheridan, while entrusted, by common consent, with the management of affairs in the city, receives the emphatic approval of this department. Similar issues of supplies of various kinds were made to the Governor of Wisconsin, for the relief of the sufferers in that State, and relief was also afforded to those in Michigan. Without further application, Congress will, without doubt, record its sanction of this action.

In the surveys of the lakes, operations were carried on in Lakes Superior, Michigan, St. Clair, and Champlain, and the progress of the work in the field and office has been highly satisfactory. The geological survey along the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has been actively continued, and the publication of the results, already begun, is looked for with much interest.

THE NAVY.

The main points of Secretary Robeson's report are as follows:

The navy of the United States now consists of 179 ships, of all classes. These are calculated to carry, when in commission for service, 1,390 guns, exclusive of howitzers and small carronades. Of the whole number, 29 are sailing ships, and the remainder side-wheel steamers or sailing vessels with auxiliary screws; 53 of them, armed with 601 guns, are in the service, attached to the various fleets and stations as regular cruisers, despatch boats, hospital, store, receiving, and practice ships; these, with the tugs and small vessels in use at the various navy yards and stations, make the force in commission for all the purposes of naval service. Of the remainder, 6 are nearly ready for sea, and will join the various squadrons as soon as their crews can be enlisted and organized.

Out of 52 monitors only one is now in commission, the balance being laid up at various stations, but principally at League Island, where, in the fresh water of the Delaware, their iron bottoms deteriorate with far less rapidity than in the salt water of the other stations; 17 are under repair at the various yards; 13 are on stocks, never having been completed and launched; and the balance of those whose names are on the list are laid up in ordinary. Of these last, a very large proportion, including almost all of those built of unseasoned white oak, are unfit for use, and cannot be repaired with advantage.

During the year the navy has supplied 16 officers and 229 men for duty in the Coast Survey service; has completed the survey of the Darien and Tehuantepec routes, has made extensive surveys and soundings for telegraph cables, and, under the direction of Congress, fitted out and despatched three store ships loaded with provisions by the charitable people of our country, for the sufferers from the European war, and has, under like direction, sent out a vessel, completely fitted, equipped, and supplied, to explore the Arctic Ocean "toward the North Pole."

The report of the Tehuantepec surveying expedition, under command of Captain Shufeldt, shows that a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is not only practicable, but that the obstacles in the way of the canal route are of the most ordinary nature. The total length of such a canal will be one hundred and seventy-two miles, including river navigation. It will require locks to overcome a height of seven hundred and thirty-two feet. The Coatzacoalcos River, forming the harbor at the Atlantic side is well sheltered, and will require dredging at only a few points.

The survey of the Isthmus of Darien, under Commander Selfridge, shows that the Atrato is navigable for ships of the largest size, having a width of 1,500 feet and a depth nowhere less than 30 feet. The actual length of the necessary canal is 31 2-10 miles, the distance from the Atrato River to Cupica Bay, of which 23 miles is a flat plain, with a rise of 90 feet, and no difficulties of construction. The remaining 8 miles present the only engineering obstacles. Commander Selfridge's estimates of cost are based upon a canal 120 feet wide and 26 feet deep. It is proposed to lock up to a summit level of 90 feet, at which point the canal is fed by the Napipi River with a volume, at its lowest stage, of over 500,000 cubic feet per hour—a quantity which can be doubled by a feeder three miles long.

The Secretary again calls attention to the necessity of developing our most important navy yards. The commercial nations of Europe, from their enormous arsenals (he says) are able to strike our shores sharply and suddenly. Our own yards are generally small in area and very deficient in water front; developed on no well-considered plan, they are imperfectly adapted to the changed condition of construction and equipment.

Iron-ship building yards are also spoken of, and Mr. Robeson hopes to be able hereafter to present some system to be matured under the deliberations of Congress.

The whole expenditure of the Department and the naval service since the date of the last report is $19,265,240.59.

The appropriations for the current fiscal year amount to $20,964,717.26.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amount to $19,925,507.02, and to these is added the sum of $507,200 for permanent improvements at the several navy yards and stations.

The subject of the reduction of the *personnel* of the navy is discussed. The whole number of officers of the three highest grades of the navy on the active list is considerably less now than it was before the war. The whole number of officers of the three highest grades of the navy on the active list in 1859 was 535, while on the 1st of July, 1871, the number of officers on the active list in the eight highest grades (including Lieutenants and those above them) was 488, or 47 less than before the war. Notwithstanding this condition, the Secretary recognizes the desirability of reducing the military establishments of the country, of every kind, to the lowest point consistent with the dignity and safety of the country and its important interests, and with that attitude of good faith and generosity which becomes a great government and a prosperous people toward its faithful and devoted servants. With all these considerations in view, he is of the opinion that there are some grades in our navy now established by law which may be safely and properly reduced or dispensed with in time of peace. The grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral, says the Secretary, should be allowed a lapse with the lives of those who now hold them. The grade of Commodore can be dispensed with at this time. The number of officers of this grade is fixed by law at twenty-five. As our navy is now organized, these officers are not absolutely required for any special duty. It is necessary for the efficiency of the service, and for the dignity, influence, and success of our naval representation abroad, that our fleets on foreign stations should be commanded by officers of the rank of Rear Admiral at least.

The term of cadetship for midshipmen is proposed to be increased by law from four years to six, two of which, at least, shall be spent at sea. By this means, the number of officers annually entering the naval service will be reduced by one-third.

The total reductions suggested are nearly 300 in the number of line officers now authorized by law, with an annual saving to the public treasury of near $500,000. This is as far as reductions can be carried at this time without injury or danger.

AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner Frederick Watts, in his report to Congress on the workings of the Agricultural Bureau during the past year, says that an intimate relation between the agricultural colleges and his department would be of great service to the country. He thinks that the cause of agriculture in the Southern States has not been conducted with that care, skill and regard for ultimate results which have characterized the operations of farmers in other States. While their lands are constantly devoted to cotton and tobacco until they have arrived at a state of exhaustion, those of the North are continually improving by rotation of crops, which is absolutely essential to the life of the soil itself. The department intends to aid the Southern States as much as possible.

The Commissioner also says that "the report of the Superintendent of the Seed Division, and his correspondence with practical farmers, strongly impress his mind with the immense benefit which the distribution of seeds confers upon the country." The Commissioner considers the distribution of the annual reports as an unnecessary expense. In the division of horticulture, he considers that one of the most important items of special work now engaging the attention of this division is the collection of facts illustrating the agricultural status of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope, showing the progress of settlement and colonization, the yield and quality of production, the peculiarities and profit of agricultural labor, and the wants and capabilities of that great continental area.

During the last year the correspondence of the entomological division has largely increased, letters having been received and answered concerning injurious insects, birds, quadrupeds, and other branches of natural history, and fruits, fibres, and such subjects as relate to the museum. Full experiments have been made in rearing the silk-worm. The plan of international exchange of seeds has been of great service to the department. The Colonial Secretary of Jamaica has promised a donation of 3,000 plants of the Chinchonas, embracing all the valuable varieties. In regard to the agricultural productions of the year he says: "The records of the department attest the value of perfect drainage and good culture in warding off dangers from drought and excessive moisture. Such has been the experience of the present year. The area planted with corn was largely increased, and a larger breadth of wheat was sown. While the crop of corn will not equal the great yield of 1870, nor that of wheat, the unparalleled crop of 1869, there will be an ample supply of both for the wants of this country, and tens of millions of bushels to supplement the short crops of Europe. While the product of hay is somewhat less than usual, its quality is good, and coarse forage in all sections and winter pasturage in the South and distant West are never-failing resources. Cotton will be gathered in smaller quantity, and sold at a higher price. Other crops, as a whole, promise very nearly average returns."

IMPORTANT CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

Organization of the Lay Societies for Effective Spiritual Work—The Young Men's Christian Union—What it Aims to Accomplish.

From the New York Standard, Dec. 1.

The organization of an association of Roman Catholics, chiefly composed of the most respectable young men in our Catholic community, has been in progress for some months past, and, from all that has been learned regarding it, promises to become the most effective and beneficial outside the regular ecclesiastical orders. It would appear that it was called into existence by the present peculiar position of the head of the Catholic Church, and it is said to be the American offshoot of a European movement which originated after the Sardinian occupation of the Papal City. This had in view the protection of the interests of the Pope, and the enlistment in his aid of all the material and moral assistance that Catholic laymen could legitimately and constitutionally afford him. To further these ends "Catholic Unions" were established in England, Belgium, and elsewhere. So successful have they been in enlisting in the service of the Church the sympathies and active co-operation of lay Catholics, that it was determined to promote the organization of a similar association here. It was felt that the time was come when the enthusiasm and intelligence of Catholic laymen should be utilized by the Church, and under its direction be employed to further those ends which Catholics, laymen and ecclesiastics, both alike, have equally at heart. The first circle of the "Catholic Union" founded in this country was in the Diocese of New Orleans. The second circle is that of New York.

The specific purposes of this union are set forth in the "general constitution," which for the Diocese of New York received the approval of the Archbishop June 16, 1871. They are to "meet, consult, and act in defence of Catholic interests; to maintain a spirit of devotion to the Holy Father; and to unite in unceasing efforts for his deliverance from the hands of his enemies, and for the speedy restoration to the plenitude of his sovereign rights." The union is to be composed of a number of aggregate "circles," each circle or branch association being coextensive in its field of action with a diocese. The circles are to communicate with a central association. Each circle consists of a council of management and a body of members. The members of the council are active, consultative, and honorary. Each circle is to have the right of "local self-government," but it is expected that all the councils will will unite in forming a "General Assembly." The circles of New York vested its management in a council of not less than seventy-five active members; the first council included some of the most eminent and influential Catholics of New York and Brooklyn, and the accessions to it are daily becoming more numerous. The lay element predominates, the ecclesiastical being represented by the spiritual directors, Very Rev. Patrick Francis Dealy, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier College, Sixteenth street, and Very Rev. Thomas F. Preston, Chancellor of the Arch Diocese. The Archbishop also exercises a general supervision and the right of disallowing any proposed expenditure. The annual subscription of the ordinary members will be $1 and the councillors $10. With the money subscribed it is proposed to aid the holy father, to forward Catholic interest here by diffusing Catholic literature, advancing the higher educational interests, and, perhaps, even going so far as to found a university of the highest class. In view of the misrepresentations of the purposes of the Catholic Union abroad—where it was said the Belgian and English Unions contemplate crusades and other violent means of redressing the wrongs of the Papacy—the members of the Catholic Union of New York disavow all violent policies, and declare their intention to be to work by moral and pacific agencies alone. They also, in anticipation of hostile criticism, declare that their union does not propose to form a party in American politics, for while too strong to submit to aggression, they recognize the fact that even if it was the policy of the Catholics to form a separate party here, it is neither in their interest nor their power to do so.

—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says, in reference to the ancient and recently revived rumor concerning Mr. Walter, M. P., proprietor of the London *Times*: "There is not any truth whatever in the renewal of the old story that Mr. Walter, M. P. for Berkshire, is to be elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Workingham. The peerage has not been offered to Mr. Walter. He has not asked for it, and I believe he would not accept it were it offered to him."

DRY GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
239, 241, 243 & 245
WEST MADISON-ST.,
Has just received, and have now in stock,

60 bales low price twilled and plain Scarlet Flannels.
35 cases brown and bleached Canton Flannels, from 11 1-2c upwards.
20 cases Opera Flannels, all grades.
Also, full lines of Prints, Ginghams, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Denims, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Repellants, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Table Damasks and Linens, Shawls, Quilts, Batts, Laces and Lace Goods (new styles for Holiday trade), Ladies', Children's and Gents' Gloves and Mittens, Woollen Goods, Wool Yarn and Zephyrs.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and GENTS' HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR—Having a large stock of, will sell for the next 30 days at low prices, to close.
NOTIONS—THE BEST STOCK IN CHICAGO.
1,000 DOZEN NUBIAS, ASSORTED, FROM $4.00 UPWARDS.

Merchants, in placing their orders, would do well to remember that we have the best assorted stock in this market, and consequently they can depend upon all orders being promptly filled at our usual low prices.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.,
(Successors to Ross & Gossage,)
235 & 237 West Madison-st.
Dry Goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

Special Notice.
The world-renowned HOWE SEWING MACHINES *(E. Howe, Jr.), have again got into good working order, and have ample facilities for supplying these celebrated machines to the trade of the Northwest.* SPECIAL ATTENTION *will be given to our* CHICAGO CITY TRADE, *and we invite every person about to purchase to call and examine the oldest, best and most reliable Sewing Machine extant. Terms as liberal as are known to the Trade,*
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
J. O. BRYANT, Manager.
GENERAL OFFICE---No. 239 South Halsted-st.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE---No. 529 Wabash-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FLORSHEIM'S
Boots & Shoes,
(Formerly 115 Clark-st. and 46 North Clark-st.), have reopened at
170 West Madison-st. & 471 State-st.,
Where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and many new ones.

C. O. Thompson & Co.,
COMMISSION,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
234 Michigan-av.,
CORNER OF HARRISON-ST.

CANDLES.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES!
Pounds, half pounds, 4s and 6s, Green, Red, and White.
ARMSTRONG & CO.,
384 State-st.

FURNITURE.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
WAREROOMS,
243 and 245 South Clark-st.,
CORNER JACKSON-ST.
A large amount of goods arriving daily.
A. A. FARWELL, Agt.

FLOUR.

'PLANT'S EXTRA.'
As some retail grocers are charging exorbitant prices for "PLANT'S EXTRA" FLOUR, we will hereafter fill orders, from FAMILIES, at $11, delivered to any part of the city. Price to the trade $10.
A. M. WRIGHT & CO., Exclusive Agents,
Southwest corner Canal and Lake-sts.

STATIONERY.

Smeal, Rebanks & Co.,
STATIONERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
40 E. HARRISON-ST.,
Bet. State-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bridges, Roofs, &c.,
The Michigan Bridge and Construction Co. are prepared to erect wooden, iron, or combination roofs or bridges at short notice.
Correspondence please address Michigan Bridge and Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.

INSURANCE.

"The First in the Field."
THE HOME
OF
Columbus, Ohio.

Cash Capital, - -	$500,000.00
Cash assets, Nov. 1, 1871 - - - -	995,479.12
Liabilities, including Chicago losses,	353,479.12

Was the first Company to notify policy holders in Chicago that claims would be paid in full.
The losses of the Company by the Chicago fire are being adjusted and paid as rapidly as possible. Business solicited at fair rates.
Adjusting Office for Chicago,
No. 17 Eldridge-court
Agents of the Company visiting the city are requested to call.
JACOB PEETREY, Gen'l Agent.
Geo. C. Clarke & Co.,
LOCAL AGENTS.
10 Eldridge-court.

Solid Fire Insurance.
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF LONDON.
ASSETS OVER
$8,000,000
GOLD.
This is the only English Insurance Company represented in Chicago whose business is exclusively Fire Insurance.
Property-owners will consult their best interests by protecting themselves with Policies in the IMPERIAL.
DAVIS & REQUA,
AGENTS,
Room 2, No. 43 South Canal-st.,
505 Michigan-av.

ÆTNA
Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Organized A. D. 1819.
Losses paid in fifty-two years Over $29,000,000--Exclusive of Late Chicago Losses.
Cash Capital, $3,000,000,
With an ample re-insurance fund after Paying Chicago Losses.
Assets Over $4,500,000!
This well-known and reliable Company, which has stood the tests of over half a century, will continue issuing NEW POLICIES and RENEWING OLD ONES at current rates.
GOODWIN & PASCO, AGENTS,
Office, 585 Wabash-av., 43 South Canal-st., Adjusting Office: 750 Wabash-av.,
Up to Saturday, November 18, 1871, 1,291 claims had been paid, amounting to $2,827,000.00.

Globe Ins. Company,
OF CHICAGO.
ADJUSTING OFFICE,
ROOM 1, NO. 63 CANAL-ST.
H. F. WALKER, President.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
An adjourned meeting of the policy-holders in this company will be held at the office of James Baxter & Co., 28 South Canal-st., on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., to receive the report of their committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of said company. All policy-holders who wish to co-operate in an effort to secure a larger per cent than now offered are requested to call at the above-named place and register their names and amount of their policies.
R. W. PIKE, Secretary.

NORWICH
Fire Insurance Comp'y.
Parties having claims against the Norwich Fire Insurance Company can have the same adjusted, and such as desire can receive their pro rata share of the assets of said company by applying to the undersigned, who may be found at the office of Higgins, Swett & Quigg, 379 Wabash-av., up-stairs, for a few days from date hereof.
Dec. 6. J. H. WATTLES, Sec'y.

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.
The following telegram was received at the Agency Office of the Occidental Insurance Company in this city to-day:
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1871.
A. O. Stiles, Esq., care A. C. Gaecenbaum, No. 46 West Randolph-st.:
Doing no business; entire assessment delinquent to day; nobody pays; won't do so; without doubt will have to liquidate under receiver.
IRA P. RANKIN, Acting President.
R. ROTHSHILD, Secretary.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.,
CHICAGO.
All parties that suffered loss and insured in this company are requested to present their proofs of loss as soon as possible. Parties holding policies who did not suffer loss are requested to present the same for cancellation.
JAMES LONG, Receiver,
Room 1, 13 South Canal-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.
Four, eight, and twelve-month adjustment certificates. Will pay highest cash price for one or all.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

SHOES.

Albany Shoes.
On or before Jan. 1, 1872, for the better accommodation of our rapidly increasing
Chicago and Western Trade,
we will open a Branch Salesroom
Corner Michigan-av. and Harrison-st., up stairs.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS.
FACTORY—4, 6, 8 and 10 Union-st., Albany, N.Y.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWN'S DOUBLE RUBBER
WEATHER STRIPS.
BOSLEY & CO., 117 West Washington-st.

BANKING.

BANK NOTICE.
The Commercial National Bank
(National No. 713. Established 1864.)
HAS REMOVED
To its centrally located new temporary building on
The Crosby Opera House Lot,
Washington-st., between Dearborn and State-sts., burnt district, a location which it is believed will be equally convenient for customers in all parts of the city, by reason of the street car and omnibus lines centering from all directions.
This institution transacts a regular banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, issues certificates of deposit, discounts commercial paper, advances on convertible collaterals, and accepts deposit accounts from business firms, individuals, corporations, institutions, banks, and bankers of known good standing, and affords patrons liberal facilities and legitimate accommodations, but does not solicit interest bearing accounts.
DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.
H. W. King, E. F. Pulsifer, H. H. Taylor, Albert Keep, A. Cowles, S. W. Rawson, E. B. Phillips, H. Z. Culver, P. R. Westfall, Bacon Wheeler, N. O. Williams, W. H. Ferry, H. T. Eames.
H. F. EAMES, President.
W. H. FERRY, Vice President.
M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.
GEO L. OTIS, Asst. Cashier.

The Commercial LOAN COMPANY
Has purchased, since the great fire, the stone-front building, 126 ARCHER-AV., junction Twenty-second-st., and have resumed business as usual in said building. A first-class fire-proof vault is completed. The patrons of the Bank can deposit valuable papers or articles in said vault without charge.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO. will transact a savings as well as a general banking business, sell bills of exchange on New York, and the principal cities of Europe.
The Commercial Loan Co. has also secured a twenty-years lease of the northwest corner of North Clark and Michigan-sts. A fire-proof building and vault is now being built on said lot, and we expect to resume our North Side business about the first day of January next.
FRED. MEYER, Cashier.
TOLMAN WHEELER, President.
TRUSTEES—M. D. Buchanan, Conrad Gehrke, Tolman Wheeler, C. Kaan, Wm. Knoke, Wm. A. Ewing, Bacon Wheeler, C. B. Meyer, Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Fred. Meyer, O. Cruickshank.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1871.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts.,
Branch Office, 493 Wabash-av.,
Transact a regular banking business same as State or National Bank.
Also deal in Government Securities, convert the '62 5-20s due Dec. 1.
Draw Gold Bills of Exchange on New York, and Sterling Bills direct on London.

Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.
SAVINGS BANK.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
685 Wabash-av.
WEST SIDE OFFICE,
121 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
S. A. BRIGGS, Vice President.

Dry Goods Bank.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.
DIRECTORS.
Jarvis Slade; Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.; Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.; Cornelius N. Bliss, John S. & Eben. Wright & Co.; M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.; Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.; Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale; Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.; James Emott, Emot, Hammond & Pomeroy, (Counsel); Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder; George F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis; Bryce Gray, James F. White & Co.; Edward P. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.; Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati); Henry Almy, Almy & Co.; Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.; Jesse Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.; William P. Brintnall.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.
WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

HOTELS.

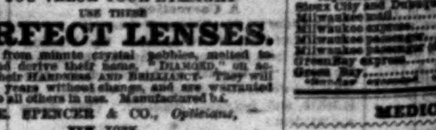
St. James Hotel,
LOCATED
Corner Clark and Polk-sts.
Containing 150 Rooms. The Largest and Best Furnished Hotel in the West.
E. A. LORING, Late Matteson House,
WILLIS HOWE, Late St. James Hotel,
Will be pleased to see their old friends. Ask busses for the NEW ST. JAMES.

Clifton House,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
WASHINGTON AND HALSTED-STS.
W. A. JENKINS, Proprietor.
H. F. KITTREDGE.

CITY HOTEL,
Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.,
in the NEW BRICK HOTEL, with all modern improvements, where we have first-class accommodations for ONE HUNDRED guests.
J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor.
GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!


But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve it.
IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT USE THESE
PERFECT LENSES.
Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, NEW YORK.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES,
OF All Sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co,
11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune.
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
In Large Clubs.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.
[illegible]
REBUILDING CHICAGO.
[illegible]
PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.
[illegible]
TERMS—Payable in Advance.
WEEKLY: Single copy, one year; Five copies, one year; Ten copies, one year; Twenty copies, one year, and one to the getter-up of club; Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club. [illegible]
TRI-WEEKLY. Single copy, one year; Five copies, one year; Ten copies, one year. [illegible]
DAILY. Single copy, per annum. [illegible]
SUNDAY EDITION. Single copy, per annum. [illegible]
SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.
TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.
No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered from our office.

DRUGS.

HURLBUT & [illegible],
Successors to J. H. Reed & Co.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS
619 STATE-ST.,
are now prepared to fill all orders, having received since the fire a complete stock of all goods in their line.

TIME TABLE.
Arrival and Departure of Trains.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. C. Bigelow,
[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin.
[illegible]